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THE NEW
COVENT-GARDEN REGISTER;

BEING

SECRET MEMOIRS
OF SOME CELEBRATED
*LADIES of P*****E*
OF the PRESENT TIME.

CONTAINING A FAITHFUL

History of the Lives and Characters

Of the most remarkable

DEMIREPS and COURTEZANS

In the several Neighbourhoods of PROMISCUOUS GALLANTRY
in this METROPOLIS.

Enriched with the choicest ANECDOTES of their

Intrigues-alamode, fortunate and unfortunate Adventures, Amours,
Humours, Felicities, Comforts, Coquetry, Mysteries, Sacrifices, Noc-
turnal Revels, and various Connections with many of their occasional
and well-known Admirers.

And interspersed with several humorous and entertaining POETICAL

DIALOGUES and CURTAIN LECTURES,

*Designed as well for the Amusement and Instruction of all the Members of our
modern Nunneries, as for the Satisfaction of Readers in general.*

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

The very Curious, Profitable, Ingenious, and New

ART of TORMENTING;

A SCIENCE which many Persons have Recourse to, as

A SOURCE of RELIEF and COMFORT,

After they have involved themselves in Misfortunes, by a Course of
Dissipation and Imprudence.

The Whole including proper RULES for the Exercise of this SCIENTIFIC ART, which are
addressed not only to those who are connected by the Ties of Matrimony, Husbands and
Wives, but also to those known by the Appellations of Fine Gentlemen, Rakes, Bucks,
Bloods, Beaux, Fops, Jemmies, Jessamies, Choice Spirits, &c. &c.

*Since Life is short, seize Pleasure as it flies,
And catch the Manners living as they rise.*

EMBELLISHED with an elegant FRONTISPIECE,

Representing, among other INTERESTING PARTICULARS,

A Bagnio Scene, Venus, Cupid, Hymen, a Wedding, well-known Cha-
racters in a Tavern, a Night Scene in King's-Place, &c.

L O N D O N :

Printed for WILLIAM ROBINSON, in Paternoster-Row; J. LEWIS,
in Great Ruffel-Street, Covent-Garden :

And Sold by all other Bookfellers in Town and Country.

[Price Two SHILLINGS, sewed.]

99 A

P R E F A C E
DEDICATORY.

*To fine Gentlemen, Rakes, Bucks, Bloods, Beaux,
Fops, Femmies, Jessamies, Smarts, choice
Spirits, pretty Fellows, and every true Lover
of Fun, Humour, Wit, and the soft, extatic
Sensations of Love-alamode.*

LOOK at that lovely, blooming, enchanting girl, just entering the Piazzas of the Garden! It is the well-known MARIA, going to drop a few tears at the tomb of Romeo and Juliet. Did you ever see a more engaging form? Will you venture, with a wanton leer, to meet her piercing black eyes? What a fine-turned leg! What symmetry of shape! What a vivid, glowing complexion! "True, she is fair! Oh how divinely fair! What a pair, lovely twins, of soft, panting, heaving——! Grace is in all her steps, heaven in her eye, in all her gestures dignity and love!"

And would you——you, who are scrupulously nice in the punctilios of honour,——would you pluck that fair blossom from it's virgin stem? Would you sully it's beauty by the dictates of lust? Would you deprive Maria of that jewel, which is the ornament, the pride, the glory of her sex? Would you seduce her into guilt, and (the practice
of

of every perjured debauchee) abandon her to disease and poverty? Would you bring the grey hairs of her parents with sorrow to the grave? Have either of *you* a wife, a mother, a daughter, a sister?—Lay your hand on your heart.—Would not you call him a villain, who should break thro' all the ties of truth, faith, and humanity, in order to corrupt, dishonour, and ruin those who are most dear to you. Consider, if you can reflect, what affecting consequences flow from the loss of female virtue. When virtue is once lost, the descent down the precipice of vice is very rapid: conscious guilt and bad example insensibly hurl the distracted mind, not only into absolute dissipation, but total depravity. Hence follow a dissolution of morals, a disregard to decency, and all the train of amiable qualities, that adorn beauty in a state of innocence; and succeed every mental deformity that can tarnish a lovely face, or render disgusting even symmetry of beauty.

It may be affirmed from universal experience, that the effects of seduction, in the yielding fair, proceed oftener from weakness than from vice; a soft, frail weakness, which inclines to an implicit reliance on the deluding vows of a pretended, perjured lover, or the alluring protestations of some insinuating rake. If, therefore, the profession of a prostitute is despicable, it is certainly piteous; and would even the most rigid but candidly reflect on the too general cause of prostitution, they would smooth the wrinkled brow of contempt, and, from the frown of disdain, dissolve into the tear of compassion.

The progress of vice being thus rapid, it's effects so pernicious, and it's end so fatal, we have *drawn a few characters from real life*, warmed with a benevolent wish to direct your steps into those paths of conduct, which, if pursued, will enable you to

shun the rocks, upon which others have split. This we have effected under fictitious names, with moral reflections on the most striking incidents that occur; hoping, by thus blending instruction with entertainment, to prevent those impressions, that are too often the result of reading descriptions of amorous scenes, which are too engaging to vicious characters.

Example influences much more than precept; because the latter offends our pride, while the former interests our passions, and becomes in general the rule of life both to individuals and society. We flatter ourselves, the examples we have selected from real life, while they shew the treacherous art of one sex, and the frailty of the other, will be a solemn warning to both, and inspire them with a resolution to govern their passions, and regulate their conduct by those rules of prudence, morality, and religion, by which alone they can attain the invaluable blessings of inward peace and domestic happiness. This is our proposed end. How far the execution corresponds with the design, we submit to the judgment of an impartial public. Happy shall we think ourselves, if we have not laboured in vain.

THE AUTHOR,

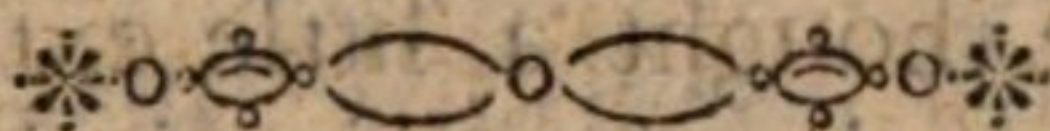
A man who has been an eye-witness of all the scenes here described, but who has by listening, before it was too late, to the voice of wisdom, happily avoided the fatal consequences, by which too many thoughtless individuals are involved in utter ruin and destruction.

THE

THE
HARLOT'S PROGRESS

EXEMPLIFIED IN THE
Adventures and various Fortunes
OF
Miss *LUCY LANGUISH*,

A CELEBRATED COURTEZAN.



THIS devotee of Venus, and accomplished lady of pleasure, had scarcely entered into her teens, when she displayed all the propensities, airs, and graces, inherent in every true lover of intreague-à-la-mode. During the course of last summer, she was noticed by many a beau, envied by many a belle, in her frequent walks to Pater-Noster-Row, where she purchased, among other articles, BROWN'S NEW ENGLISH LETTER-WRITER,—FREEMAN'S LOVER'S NEW GUIDE,—PETER CUNNINGHAM'S

HAM'S JEST BOOK,—THE LONDON AND COUNTRY SONGSTER,—and KING'S COMPLETE MODERN LONDON SPY; from which collection, she has since acknowledged to have received many hints of infinite service to her, when she entered among the fraternity of Nuns. Nor did she omit to return home with a weekly number of MR. BARNARD'S NEW AND COMPLETE HISTORY OF ENGLAND. But this excellent work she laid carefully upon the bureau, for the instruction and amusement of her parents, to whom she intended it also as a blind: for, to speak the truth, which is not to be expected from a biographer, and therefore may be here thought a little extraordinary, Lucy had no other intention in her morning walks, than to view the tempting wantons in St. Paul's Church-Yard, exhibited in the window of a celebrated print-shop, to contemplate fashions at a neighbouring milliner's, to gaze, to be gazed at, and to cast a few amorous glances at the young fellows.

Lucy, now in her seventeenth year, can boast a variety of personal accomplishments; she is of the middle size, exquisitely formed, her face is nearly of an oval figure, her eyes and hair black; and to add to these engaging requisites, her skin resembles the down in softness, and the lily in colour; which

which being happily contrasted with her eyes, exhibits a picture irresistibly charming. Her person, indeed, is beyond the tongue of envy to disparage; yet she has frailties in common with human nature in general, that furnish an ample field for the tongue of malevolence.

But though Miss Languish soon met with several dangles, we cannot assign the cause wherefore she had not any either honorable or dishonorable admirers, till some time after her first appearance in places of public resort; unless it may be attributed to the uncertainty of her fortune amongst those men of honour, who could have approved of her as a wife, or to that which is more uncommon, a tenderness for her person and years among those rakes, who, though they could not relish matrimony, would gladly have embraced her as a mistress.

Miss Languish discovered very early not only all the beauties of her sex, but likewise the seeds of their pride and vanity. She was no sooner told she was handsome, than she believed it, and listened with rapture to those alluring speeches that compared her eyes to diamonds, her cheeks to roses, her skin to alabaster, her lips to coral, and her whole form to the most elegant representation of Venus. This made a strong im-

pression on the mind of Lucy, who began to think as highly of her personal accomplishments, as it was possible for others to do.

With a beautiful person, and a mind not ill adapted to the plan she pursued, our heroine determined to launch into public life, and make an effort to obtain such accommodation as might at once gratify all her desires of love, pride, and vanity. Mustering, therefore, the best attire she could from her own stock, and the credit of a good-natured woman, who furnishes well-disposed ladies with requisites for their pious designs, she determined one Sunday morning to make a sally into the Park, and reconnoitre the company there. But she was disappointed in her first excursion; finding none there but a collection of city beaux, whose finances, she thought, could not support her according to her expectations, but a very short time. As to the young officers, with whom that place is generally crowded, she knew that the major part wore their estates upon their backs; and therefore, after a turn or two, decamped without farther ceremony. Calling afterwards a council in her own breast, she determined to go---(wonder not, reader)---to church, as a place very convenient for commencing an amour; having heard of the oppor-

opportunities a gallant has there of conveying a billet into the hands of his mistress, and a pimp of viewing a young creature, whom he might design to recommend to the service of an honorable employer.

One of the last mentioned profession fixed his eye upon Lucy, the moment she entered the place of devotion: he observed her sprightly, well-featured, and saw something in her countenance, the index of the mind, which confirmed this experienced observer in his opinion, that she would not long remain in the number of virgins. Add to this, she was young; a circumstance the more pleasing, as none but the most delicate would go down with his master; who, having greatly injured his constitution by dissipation, required high provocations to stimulate a depraved appetite.

When the service was over, Miss was accosted by the pimp, and, after some preliminary discourse, introduced to General Blunt; whom, to do him justice, we must represent as a soldier, who has served his king and country faithfully, and obtained great glory for himself and his master by many gallant achievements. The General was highly pleased with his good fortune in having so fair a creature at his devotion, and liberally rewarded his faithful attendant

for such care and assiduity. But Lucy, before she capitulated, demanded her own terms, which the liberal besieger no sooner granted, than he took possession of her charms, the surrender of which cost him a very considerable sum.

In a few months the General was cloyed with his dearly purchased bargain, and ordered his faithful emissary to look out for another. Nor was Lucy behind hand with him in novel desires; for having, during her cohabitation with this son of Mars, endured a tedious confinement, she began most ardently to wish for freedom, not without hopes of meeting with another lover, as agreeable, and less rigid than her present keeper.

Amongst the ladies who deal in those commodities, that are essential to the equipage of a woman of taste, was the late celebrated Mrs. Commode, near Berkeley-Square: with this kind and officious assistant of the female train, our heroine, soon after her commencing traffic on her own account, became acquainted. Mrs. Commode, versed in those female qualities that attract the male sex, had observed in Lucy many charms uncommonly engaging. Inflamed therefore with a desire of rendering her accessory to the main design of her actions

actions in general, she took an opportunity of insinuating to her the great mutual advantages that might result from their acting in concert, from her own general acquaintance with men of fashion and fortune, and her apparent qualities to gratify the most refined or luxurious taste. Mrs. Commode's plausible appearance, and artful insinuation induced Lucy to listen to her proposal with much attention, and at length heartily to comply with the same. The terms of the contract being stipulated, she was placed in a convenient apartment near that sage lady, who furnished her with every embellishment from her cabinet of curiosities, that could possibly add to her personal accomplishments.

Thus set up, Mrs. Commode, whose acquaintance amongst the beaux was extensive, recommended her to several engagements of the most profitable nature, which enhanced her reputation as a woman of pleasure, and the price of her favours as a prostitute of rank.

As experience naturally tends to render persons wise; Lucy in a short time began to perceive that the motives of Mrs. Commode's proffered services centered in her own interest; (the common motive of bawds) as she had for a considerable time shared
the

the profits of her prostitution without any risque of constitution on her part; she determined now to break off the contract, and as she was to stand to the damage, to engross the profit of her amorous adventures: settling therefore the ballance with her worthy partner, she politely took her leave, set up for herself, and pursued her fortune in the field of gallantry, determined to stand or fall by herself. She had already furnished herself with variety of clothes in most elegant taste, and to add to her consequence hired a foot boy, and assumed all the airs of a first rate courtesan. Walking in the Park on a summer's evening she was accosted by a person of a very ludicrous character, whom we shall call Atall.

Having a handsome face and genteel person, which his taylor kindly set off to the best advantage; the women of intrigue distinguished him by the title of HANDSOME ATALL, and were not a little fond of having it suspected that they had been intimate with him. However, he was frequently made the worst of dupes: his surgeon's bills amply testify the penance he has done for his boasted amours; and it appears from the parish books that he has not been an useless member of society.

After

After some conversation had passed between Atall and Lucy, he received an invitation to accompany her home, and spend the evening at her lodgings: amongst various subjects of discourse, Lucy introduced her former connection, and present situation in life: this relation greatly inflamed Atall, who piqued himself upon the favour of ladies of pleasure before they were grown too common, and while there was reason to expect they could entertain him with splendour, and that at little or no expence, for his finances were very low, nor had he honour enough even to wish for a capacity of retaliating his obligations; however he passed the night with Lucy, and in the morning after breakfast, as he was going to take his leave, having prepared half a crown for the foot boy, she told him that as she had so generously entertained him, she insisted now upon his return, to which he readily consenting, she informed him that being short of cash she had occasion for ten guineas, and that she must intreat his compliance with her request. Atall affected amazement at the demand, assuring her that he thought she had been better acquainted with his character, than to think he would fully it by paying for his favours to the ladies,

ladies, from whom in general he had received so many tokens of disinterested passion.

Incensed at his insolent behaviour, Lucy replied, that it availed not with her, what character he maintained with other women, and that as she had no other prospect of maintenance than the price of her favours granted to his sex, she demanded of him (if he was a gentleman) a part if not the whole of the sum she had proposed. Thus pressed, Atall protested that he had not more than half a guinea about him; but that he would amply repay the debt by recommending to her some sparks of the first rank and fortune, who would stick at no expence for the gratification of their desires. Lucy finding at length she had been trepanned, dismissed him with the odious titles of bilk and pimp, and determined for the future to act according to the trite maxim, "No pay, no play."

Her corruption was now completed, and every former sentiment of honour eradicated by conversing with the abandoned of her own sex, who taught her to be an arrant jilt, to regard man in general as a thief, who in debauching her, had deprived her of a jewel of inestimable value, for which he could never make reparation. It was also hinted to her, that one of the
boasts

boasts of the stronger sex was, that every woman who preferred love to interest was a fool; and that no faith was to be kept with false, perfidious man.

Taking the air one morning on horse back in Hyde-Park, she was observed by Lord Trail, who appointed an interview at a certain tavern near Charing-Cross. Lucy attended according to appointment, and so gained upon his Lordship's fancy, that he agreed to take her into keeping at an allowance of two hundred pounds per annum, so long as she should continue to please him. He prepared an elegant house for her reception, and she lived with his Lordship some time under proper restriction; till at length, prompted by desire to gratify an excessive love of pleasure, she would frequently, under pretence of visiting some old friends, resort to a place noted for assignations of the most secret kind. Thus she passed through a number of hands without his Lordship's once discovering her treachery, till at length suspecting a young Baronet, that frequented Al—k's, and used often to boast of his intrigues with a lady, who according to his description very much resembled Lucy; he enquired a little more closely into the matter, and having learnt the place of their meeting, surprised

Madam

Madam as she entered her chair to return home.

Having this incontestable proof of her infidelity, he gave her a short reprimand, and twenty guineas in her pocket; and turning her out of doors, told her he would send her some clothes, but that she must never expect any other favours at his hand. In this situation she revisited her old friend, who introduced her to much company, and with various success; till she contracted a disorder of the most virulent kind, which having divided among several gentlemen of gallantry, she was obliged to seek the aid of a surgeon, from whose hands she emerged poorer than ever.

Being known to most of Mrs. Commode's customers, she could no longer recommend her; and therefore related her situation to Jack Playdeep, (a fellow of the most dissolute morals, and one of the many in this town, who, under the mask of gentility, ruin the unexperienced and unwary by their premeditated fraud and villainy) insinuating, that as she still possessed many personal charms, a connection might be formed to their mutual advantage.

A meeting was appointed, at which Mrs. Commode presided, and proposed, that whatever they earned in their respective occupations,

occupations, should become a joint stock, and be reserved for their mutual demands and exigencies. The proposal was readily agreed to by both parties, who after taking a cheerful glass with their old friend, departed to a lodging provided by Playdeep. After a good supper, it was deliberated between them what steps Lucy should now pursue; and Mr. Playdeep professing the sincerest regard for his amicable companion, lamenting the low ebb of his finances, which prevented the strongest proofs of his passion, and wishing his wife at the devil, offered to introduce her to his friend Will Trip, principal waiter at the best house in the Garden, expressing at the same time how disagreeable it was to him, to act so mean a part as that of pimp to a pimp, but that necessity had no law, and it was prudent sometimes to hold a candle to the devil.

With this prudent resolve they went to bed, plighted vows of fidelity, and after many endearing caresses and a hearty repose, awoke in the morning fully determined to put their plan into execution. Accordingly they adjourned about dusk to the place appointed, called for Will Trip, and invited him to sit down and take share of the Claret he had brought in.

C

Will,

Will, who knew his business, behaved with great respect to Mr. Playdeep, nor would he, till after much pressing, be persuaded to take the liberty of drinking to the lady's good health. When, at the opportunity of them both, Mr. Trip was seated, Playdeep with a heavy sigh thus addressed him; " Ah! honest Will, is not
 " that an exquisite piece? What an eye!
 " what a skin! what a panting snowy bosom!
 " Sure I am the most unfortunate
 " fellow upon earth, to love this peerless
 " woman to distraction—but an unlucky
 " run at play lately, and the confounded
 " marriage noose prevent me from testifying the excess of my affection: therefore, Will, if you would win my heart
 " for ever, take her under your care, use her as she deserves, she would grace the
 " arms of an emperor, and will do you
 " honour; therefore be cautious in your
 " recommendations, she's not for vulgar
 " palates, nor will ever condescend to
 " grant her favours but on very valuable
 " considerations."

" Sir, replied Will, I take her at your
 " recommendation, and will do as well by
 " her as you can desire. I expect a constant
 " customer of mine to-morrow night; indeed neither his purse nor appearance
 " are

“ are adequate to the desert of women of
 “ the first class in my list ; he never gives
 “ more than two guineas, but then the
 “ girls tell me it is for doing nothing : be-
 “ sides, Sir Amorous Feeble and Major
 “ Dupe are part of his company ; they are
 “ good men and worthy the favours of
 “ the ladies, I assure you ; and if you ap-
 “ prove of it, I’ll introduce you, madam,
 “ (looking stedfastly at Lucy) to-morrow
 “ night.”

Miss Languish signified approbation by
 her silence, and the gentleman by an hearty
 acknowledgment of the favour ; after which,
 having finished the second bottle, they de-
 parted, highly pleased with their future
 prospect of success.

The ensuing day means were concerted
 between them for procuring a proper dress
 for Lucy to appear in before company at
 night ; after much study to little purpose,
 Playdeep proposed to pledge his watch,
 which would enable her to redeem her own,
 with other necessaries for the approaching
 scene.

This scheme equipped Lucy elegantly,
 and raised their hopes of a very successful
 adventure : nor were they disappointed ;
 for Lucy wrought so effectually on the three
 old codgers, Sir Peter Nervous, Sir Amo-

rous Feeble, and Major Dupe, that an emulation was excited amongst them, to obtain the ascendancy in her favour, and each strove to excel in point of promises. Not to dwell upon the disgusting theme of what passed between the enamoured dotards and artful courtesan, suffice it to observe, that as she was engaged by prior contract to Sir Peter Nervous, she spent the evening in company with that debilitated rake, and was mortified the whole time with his nauseous talk and more nauseous behaviour.

Nor did Sir Peter's engrossing her till next morning, cool the passion which Major Dupe had conceived in her favour; he sent for her the following evening to the same place, and having regaled her with a very elegant supper, passed the night with her in abundant delight, inasmuch that he took her immediately into keeping, presented her with an immoderate quantity of rich clothes and valuable jewels, so that few women appeared in public more elegantly dressed, nor was the taste of any woman more applauded or imitated.

Thus was she enabled to supply Jack Playdeep with more than he could reasonably demand, and the connection between them was very artfully preserved; for Lucy, too wise to trust any servant with that,

that, of which the knowledge always renders them insolent, as it gives them a power to injure a mistress in the most essential concern, carried on her intrigues by means of Will Trip, who conveyed her letters to Jack, and obviated thereby all possibility of detection.

As Lucy reaped great advantages from this connection, she made the Major's will her pleasure, and studied by every endearing instance of behaviour to improve the esteem he had conceived for her.

Such a conduct greatly redounded to her interest; for the Major, grateful in disposition, and profusely generous in love, was daily loading her with presents, inasmuch that, notwithstanding her disbursements to Jack Playdeep, whom she now maintained in splendor, she amassed a very considerable sum.

Having passed about six months with the Major, an imprudent step occasioned a separation, which was a prelude to her future woes. The Major being called to Rochester on military duty, which it was imagined would detain him about a month, had determined from a jealous temper to leave his dear Lucy in town, lest she should attract the notice of some younger
 C 3 officer

officer than himself, and endanger his loss of what he deemed an invaluable possession.

Things being thus circumstanced, Lucy ventured to Vauxhall with Jack Playdeep; but ill-luck brought the Major thither, who, in company with Captain Lubber of the navy, had driven there in their return from Rochester. One of the first objects that presented itself to the Major amidst so great a variety, was his mistress *tete a tete* with Mr. Playdeep, using such freedoms as were far from being agreeable, and gave him no little cause of uneasiness, as they did her of future repentance.

This unlucky accident struck both Lucy and her favourite with amazement and confusion: they therefore immediately retired from the gardens, in order to consult on the most probable means of averting the Major's resentment. After much deliberation, it was agreed, that she should hasten home, and anticipate his reproof, by assuring him of the continuance of her esteem and veneration for him, and desiring that the late circumstance might not be construed as any deviation from the duty she owed him, as she was only in company with a first-cousin, who had insisted upon attending her to Vauxhall.

Pursuant

Pursuant to this resolution, Lucy made the best of her way home; and upon the Major's arrival, notwithstanding she observed his stern contracted brow, thus addressed him: " My dear Sir, if your countenance be the index of your mind, something has much displeased you: I trust it is not owing to any suspicion of my being defective either in duty or in love. If it is, permit me to assure you, that I retain the esteem and veneration for you I have often professed, and that all jealousy on account of seeing me at the gardens is groundless, as I was then in company with a first-cousin, a married man, and a person whom I never considered but as a friend and relation."

To aggravate this misfortune, the Major knew Playdeep's infamous character, and had seen him kicked out of billiard-rooms and tennis-courts as a gambler and sharper. Fired, therefore, with double resentment at his mistress's connections with one of the vilest of mankind, he at once upbraids her with the opprobrious terms of whore, jilt, and liar, and ordered her the next morning to depart his house.

She endeavoured to appease the Major's anger; but finding that neither tears nor entreaty would prevail, she retired to a separate

parate chamber, and spent the night in ruminating on the dismal consequences that were likely to attend the imprudent conduct of herself and Playdeep.

The Major no sooner arose in the morning, than he sent his man to call the faithless Lucy before him. She came trembling into his presence, and received her dismissal in the most reproachful terms. Finding her fate irrevocable, her tears dried up, and the mark of dissimulation was removed; the true woman burst into an immoderate fit of laughter, and the parting scene concluded with her observing, that she had always looked upon the Major as a fool, as well as every keeper, who expected a woman to be true to him, in spite of her interest or her passions; and that to find a whore faithful to any other influence, was very difficult, if possible.

She then went immediately to Will Trip, where she met with Jack Playdeep according to appointment. Here they regaled themselves with a good dinner, and, affecting little concern about her loss, passed some hours in recapitulating the weakness and folly of the Major in being blinded by his passions, and paying so dearly for what might be purchased at a much easier rate.

But

But Playdeep, being very anxious to know what prizes Lucy had secured, began, immediately on their arrival at their lodgings, to enquire concerning the manner in which she intended to bring off her rich clothes, jewels, and other valuable commodities: but great was his surprise, when she told him with a dejected countenance, that the Major's knowledge of his life and character greatly added to his resentment, and prevented her bringing off any one thing of value, as he had secured all, and told her his property should not be prostituted to the use of scoundrels, pimps, and gamblers. Thus deprived of the booty he expected, he began to look upon Lucy with great indifference, and would frequently upbraid her as the cause of their appearing together in public, which had proved so fatal to them both.

As she had now no more clothes than were necessary for a decent appearance, and he had lost his last guinea at the hazard table, and therefore could not assist her in making a figure fit for polite company, Playdeep began to entertain thoughts of contracting an acquaintance with some woman, whose situation in life might render her more capable of answering his purposes, than Lucy was at present; and he soon ingratiated

gratiated himself with a lady, who was kept by an old cit at a very genteel allowance. This woman being excessively amorous, and her keeper very impotent, conferred favours on several young fellows for value received; and was at that time infected with a certain popular distemper, which she communicated to Playdeep the very first time he was admitted to her embraces.

The connection being not entirely broken off between him and Lucy, she partook of the present, and was at length convinced of the treachery and self-interestedness of Playdeep. When she upbraided him with the dissingenuity of his conduct, instead of a due acknowledgment, he treated her with the utmost disdain, told her to have no further dependance on him, and packing up the few rags he had left, bounced out of the room, which he never more entered.

By this scandal to humanity, Lucy was now brought to the most perplexing dilemma; and her only resource was to apply to one of those humane ladies called tally-women, in order to procure, at a most exorbitant premium, the loan of part of her tawdry wardrobe. Accordingly she borrowed of Mrs. Dye Leech a complete dress in the newest taste, for which she was to pay no more than a guinea per night.

Thus

Thus equipped, she promised herself much success; yet being not a new face upon the town, nor retaining her former bloom, she was much disappointed in her expectations. But hoping that the ensuing week would prove more fortunate, she continued her contract with Mrs. Dye, and was elegantly equipped every night, inso-much that she became indebted to this conscientious lady upwards of nine guineas.

According to the general custom of those people, a note of hand was immediately demanded as a security for the debt, and the period she had fixed for the payment expiring ere it was in her power to fulfil her promise, Mrs. Leech, without giving any previous notice after the first demand, caused Lucy to be arrested and conducted to the Marshalsea.

A new scene here opened to her view, a scene which demonstrated the fatal effects of vice and folly: here were several she had before known in the beau monde, some of whom were said to be dead, others retired into the country, and others gone abroad.

In this forlorn situation, she found herself under a necessity of making an acquaintance with some of the inhabitants of this immured mansion; as to the female inmates,

mates, they were for the most part with herself, ladies of pleasure, who, having in general lost their credit, were thrown here, in hopes that some kind gentleman, with more money than wit, would pity and release them from their confinement by discharging their debts.

She had not been many days confined, before she met with an old acquaintance under the same circumstances with herself; this was Mr. Atall, who thinking himself ill used by the impertinent demands of his creditors, had determined to punish their insolence by taking the benefit of an insolvent act.

Miss Languish now began to reflect on the misery of the profession, into which she had entered, and from which she had now no possible view of being delivered. Being destitute of money, and every thing that could procure it, she sent for Mrs. Dye Leech, remonstrated with her on the folly of depriving her of all possibility of making her any compensation, and told her, that, if she would release her from confinement, she would resign herself wholly to her disposal, and submit to any terms she should please to propose. This humble behaviour of Lucy induced her compassionate creditor to soften a little, so that her proposal was complied

complied with, and she released, after giving a promissory note to her generous benefactors, and thereby devoting herself to the service of a wretch lost to virtue, justice, and humanity.

The unfortunate Lucy, in consequence of the late advance she received from Mrs. Dye Leech, became an absolute slave to the most mercenary and abandoned of women, who had long lived on the wages of prostitution, and was disposed for the commission of all that is vile and base, if it could administer to her luxury and avarice. Being wholly dependent on her for board, lodging, and clothes, she was treated in the most haughty and supercilious manner, frequently threatened with being sent back to her old lodging, and sometimes bore the marks of her landlady's displeasure.

At this time standing very high in Mrs. Dye's books, she dreaded entering her lodgings at the close of a night's excursion without money; therefore, when she met with no success, she would parade the streets very late, which circumstance occasioned an additional weight to her former woes. It unfortunately happened, that she walked the Strand on a search-night, was seized by a constable, and, notwithstanding all her remonstrances, forced away to the Round-
D house.

house. She now found herself under the disagreeable necessity of passing the remainder of the night there, as she was incapable of bribing the constable, who never objected to a genteel offer from the hands of an unfortunate woman.

Lucy, whose spirits were not the most easily dejected, was nevertheless terrified at this outrage, and gave vent to her grief in a flood of tears. The humane constable, perceiving her concern, advised her to have something to comfort her; and, without waiting for her reply, sent for a bottle of wine. She began to entertain some opinion of this officer's compassion, and readily accepted the glass he offered her; but was soon convinced, that she was to be treated at her own expence; for the man who brought the wine, waited till she paid him for it the last half-crown she had in the world.

This seasonable drop of comfort gave her spirits sufficient to enquire whether she could not get a person to go and acquaint a friend with what had befallen her. But it being by this time past twelve, they pretended they could get nobody to go, till the men came off the watch.

While she was lamenting her fate, in being thus illegally confined, without being
guilty

guilty of the least outrage, there was a knocking at the door of the Round-house, which at first elated her heart, hoping that her landlady Mrs. Leech might from suspicion have sent some person to her relief. But her joy was soon dissipated; for, upon opening the door, her ears were saluted with a volley of oaths from an elderly lady, who, she afterwards found, sustained the honorable character of a bawd. This good woman did not come unattended; one of her nymphs, whom she had charged with the watch for detaining her property by force, had in her turn charged her for breaking the peace, and forcing into her apartment contrary to her will.

After a wrangle between them, the constable told them, they had better settle matters over a bottle, as it would only tend to their mutual disadvantage to go before the justice in the morning. The young lady readily agreed to have not only one bottle, but half a dozen, swearing lustily however, she would not let that old b——h cheat her in the manner she had done. In a short time, the constable, the beadle, his wife, the bawd, and the nymph, jovially intoxicated themselves.

Lucy might have made her escape now; but as she knew they could alledge nothing

against her, and she must have exposed herself in the neighbourhood by returning at that time in the morning, she remained till they awoke, in order to be conducted before a worthy magistrate.

The vigilant guardians of the night having proclaimed the hour of six, returned to deposit their lanthorns and staves, and the inebriate prisoners and guests began to yawn for repose. It was still too early to disturb his worship, and the generous nymph who had so bountifully supplied them with wine, procured them coffee and tea for breakfast, of which our heroine after her fatigue was easily prevailed upon to partake.

Our forlorn heroine had received several hints the former part of the evening, that by a proper present to the officer she might obtain her liberty, but for cogent reasons she was obliged to decline such an offer, though she would gladly have proposed it, could she have hoped for success.

The officers of the night now began to make necessary preparations for conducting their prisoners to the magistrate, at whose residence, when they arrived, they remained some time in the anti-chamber, before they could gain admittance to his worship's presence. At length they received notice to appear

appear before him, when the elderly lady, being a housekeeper, was first examined.

She was well known in the chaste parish of Covent-Garden, having paid for many successive years, house-rent, taxes, and hush-money, with great honour and punctuality; therefore her word was certainly to be preferred to that of a poor insignificant wretch, who with many other unfortunate beings, had only contributed to supply her with the means of acting in that laudable manner: his worship therefore, having heard the merits of the cause, commanded her mittimus to be drawn, and her person conveyed to the secure mansion of Tothill.

In vain were tears and supplications; the magistrate told her, he could see through those crocodile artifices, and was not to be imposed upon by fair speeches, ordering one of his myrmidons to see her lodged in the apartment to which he had consigned her.

While the clerk was preparing her mittimus, the gentleman came in, who had been in her company the preceding night, in order to make deposition of his having had his pocket picked of his watch. This gentleman declared on oath, that there was nobody in the room but the bawd and his enamourata, upon which the arch-hypocrite

fell on her knees, and with crocodile tears protested her innocence ; but the justice giving her a token, she returned the watch, with which the man retired contentedly, and the poor girl was committed.

Lucy beheld with indignation this distribution of justice, which permitted the guilty to escape with impunity, while the innocent suffered the most rigorous award ; apprehending that she herself might accompany the young lady to the hempen-block. But these apprehensions soon subsided, when Mrs. Dye Leech appeared (an old gentleman perfectly well known to his worship) to vouch for her character, and she being immediately set at liberty, returned home with her benevolent landlady ; when our heroine could not forbear making some remarks on the late incident that had befallen her ; but the old lady told her it availed not talking ; for till our zealous reformers found out some more effectual method of stopping the progress of vice, than that of seizing on poor unhappy women promiscuously, and consigning them to the vilest receptacles, where they were rendered more hardy in iniquity, avaricious villains would prostitute the sacred name of law to countenance the gratification of their sordid dispositions.

Our

Our heroine having by a course of experience gained a competent knowledge of the world of intrigue, was now fully accomplished for sustaining the character of a professed courtesan. She was indeed at present under the control of Mrs. Dye Leech, to whom she was indebted for the immediate means of her existence; but she soon managed affairs so as to extricate herself from the trammels of that imposing, mercenary wretch.

Being well furnished with the necessary apparatus of her profession, she frequented the park and the play, and raised herself to a degree of eminence in the rank of female adventurers.

As she now visited the theatres almost every night, she began to entertain a conceit of her theatrical talents, and being not a little humoured in the same by Miss Skip, a figure-dancer with whom she was acquainted, determined to apply herself to the study of acting, in order to submit her capacity to the approbation of the dramatic monarchs.

Thinking herself sufficiently qualified, she determined to apply to the managers of one of the theatres. Accordingly she attended at his house for a whole week together, without being able to gain admittance; in-
 somuch

so much that, having lost many opportunities of getting money in her stated employ, she had almost resolved to give up all thoughts of appearing upon the stage; but she was diverted from this resolution by the remonstrance of Miss Skip, who informed her, that these were obstacles of a very trifling nature in comparison with those she had to surmount; and that many had attended for successive years, and yet having been at length received, the consequent advantages had abundantly retaliated all their pains and patience.

At last she obtained a hearing; but after rehearsing several speeches, was complimented on her figure, and promising talents, then dismissed with a formal expression of concern, that his company was complete at present, and therefore he had no occasion for any additional performer; yet if he could find any opening for her the next season, she might depend upon an engagement.

Thus disappointed in her first application, she repaired to one of the managers of the other house, and was informed that he could not act without the concurrence of the other proprietors; and therefore, as it required some time to lay her case before them, he must beg her to wait the determination

mination till next week. At the expiration of the appointed time, she attended, and met with an answer to the same purport with that of the former; so that, surfeited with the conduct and judgment of the managers, she began to decline further thoughts of the stage.

During this inclination to the drama, she became acquainted with several ladies of the profession, who looked upon her as one in training to compose their fraternity. She soon discovered by the drift of their conversation, that many of them were not supported by their salaries, and that the principal design in coming upon the stage, was not so much for obtaining the income they were paid, as from the prospect of procuring a keeper: several were already upon this footing, and those whose successes had not been equal, made a virtue of necessity, and railed at those they envied, because they were more fortunate in a face, and its consequence, a lover.

This discovery was a further consolation to Lucy, who rejoiced that in pursuing a theatrical plan, there was no necessity of giving up her gallant one, nor did she long want a confirmation of it, being addressed upon that score by a young gentleman of rank,

rank, dignity, and every other attracting qualification.

She readily accepted his proposal; the allowance was considerable; and he had the ear of the managers.

Mr. Vainlove (for that was the gentleman's name) was so enamoured of our heroine, that his prevailing passion was to gratify her most darling inclinations, and he seemed to live, but in her smiles; yet so prevalent was her disposition for shifting scenes in life, that a new object soon engrossed her attention, and induced her to treat this generous lover with the utmost ingratitude.

Captivated with the elegant form, and melodious voice of a certain singer, she admitted him to such liberties even in the presence of Mr. Vainlove, as could not fail of giving him the highest disgust, and soon proved the cause of their separation. Thus abandoned by this gentleman, to indulge her natural propensity, she cohabited some time with her musical acquaintance, who found means to strip her of what she had procured during her connection with him, and afterwards left her to provide for herself.

Lucy's finances were once again reduced, and all hopes of coming upon the stage
entirely

entirely banished, Mr. Vainlove having represented her to the managers of each theatre as the most abandoned and profligate of her sex. This convinced her of the folly as well as disingenuity of requiting generosity with ingratitude, and induced her to reflect with detestation on the inconstancy of her temper.

She was now under a necessity of resorting to those places, where the second class of ladies of pleasure ply, and expose themselves to sale, as servants for hire at a Statute Hall.

Upon her first visiting these houses, she observed numbers of abandoned prostitutes lying in wait for, and attacking every man, or even boy that entered, while others were guilty of indecencies, which shocked the little modesty she had remaining.

However, the present state of her finances obliged her to submit to many disagreeable circumstances, and undergo the evils generally incident to prostitution.

Subject with others to the precarious events of this wretched life, she experienced a return of complicated troubles, and her liberty became subject to the will of a merciless landlady, to whom she was considerably indebted for rent and divers other articles of expence; and though she laboured

laboured most assiduously to repay the mercenary wretch, she cruelly threw her into gaol, and thereby deprived her of the means of extricating herself from the troubles in which she was involved.

Miss Languish had not long remained in this abode of the unfortunate, before she was released by a kind and hospitable old woman, who, coming there to visit some of her lodgers, was struck with her face, though much altered by a series of trouble; thinking that advantage might still be made of her, she obtained her consent to live at her house, on condition of the good lady's obtaining her discharge.

All the bars of liberty being removed by virtue of a golden key, Lucy was conveyed to the house of her benefactress near the B-df-rd A—s, where she was indulged and cherished, till having recovered her health, she was exposed to public company. By this time she could not be deemed a novice in the profession; therefore being properly attired, she soon repaid the kindness of her landlady, and acquired the repute of a very valuable lodger.

Having had much experience, and still retaining a pleasing face, she stands in a tolerable rank amongst the lasses of the
Garden,

Garden, and is in no small estimation amongst the bucks and bloods.

The sequel of her fortune time alone can discover ; but if we can judge of futurity, contempt, disgrace, disease, and poverty, will close a life of lust, caprice, folly, and extravagance.

D I A L O G U E

Between a Town-bred Gentleman, and his Country-Bride, concerning LONDON, which he had abandoned for the Pleasures of a rural Life.

L A D Y.

SINCE London is a place of such renown,
And crowds of well-bred beauties grace the town,
Which, by report, abounds with all delights,
That can improve our days, or bless our nights,

E

How

How came you thus to chuse a country wife,
And quit such pleasures for a rural life?

H U S B A N D.

The town's a famous lab'rinth, I agree;
But still too noisy and too lewd for me.
The ladies all seem angels, 'tis allow'd,
As if just dropt from some impending cloud;
But when they're wives, the custom of the
place
Soon makes 'em shrews, or tempts 'em to
be base;
If chaste, they're proud, and triumph o'er
our love;
If kind and fair, they too licentious prove.

L A D Y.

But where such numbers of the fair
delight,
With their prevailing charms, the wand'ring
fight,
It argues much ill nature to accuse
The whole, or that you wanted sense to
chuse.
Those in the paths of virtue strictly bred,
Fear to transgress, and scorn to be misled;
But chaste and pious, whether maid or wife,
Are careful to preserve a modest life.

Had

Makes affignations walking in or out,
And hides her shame by seeming so devout.

The airy madam, more polite and gay,
Rattles each night in splendor to the play;
Gives here a bow, and there a gentle drop,
Whilst her unthinking cuckold minds his
shop;

Picks up some spark, just takes a flirt, and
then,

Prepar'd with twenty lies, sneaks home by
ten.

The honour'd lady, who frequents the
court,

Taught by example there to love the sport,
Steals from her servants, quits her gilded
coach,

And mobb'd in hack, pursues each new
debauch,

Drives to some house where chocolate is
fold,

There meets a younger brother, if she's old,
Who gives her what she wants, and takes
her gold.

The daughter bred beneath her parents
care,

Proud to behold their progeny so fair,
Learns of her mother early to be naught,

And practises betimes what mamma taught;
Finds

Finds means, as soon as ripe, to quench
her flame,

And grows too crafty for the careful dame ;
The fine kept madam sooths her gen'rous
cull,

Drains his scrutore, as well as veins, when
full ;

Takes pains to bubble her admiring friend,
That what he gets, she may on others spend.

The common punk, quite destitute of
grace,

Exposes in the streets her brazen face ;

Draws in young cullies by her youthful
charms,

And with her looks invites them to her
arms ;

Elbows each man she meets, that they may
find,

By her kind jostles, how she stands inclin'd.

The virtuous ladies, those enchanting
few,

Secure their beauty by the pride they shew ;

Their scornful looks they scatter as they
move,

And seemingly defy the pow'r of love ;

Too great a value on their beauty place,

And think their charms too bright for man's
embrace.

'This lover they refuse, and that despise,
And without fortunes, would to coaches
rise ;

'This spark's too clownish, that too much a
fop ;

'T'other's beneath 'em, 'cause he keeps a
shop.

Thus their pride soars above their low de-
gree,

And aims at nothing less than quality ;

Till gazing in the glass, at length they find

'Their years advanc'd, their youthful charms
declin'd,

And then, repenting they have prov'd so shy,
Good-natur'd grow, and with the next
comply ;

For she that is too coy, when young and
gay,

Forfakes her virtue as her charms decay.

These are the London ladies, who display
Their smiles, and dress so airy and so gay ;

Some to enslave us to their awful charms,

Others to tempt us to their sinful arms ;

All looking upwards, aiming with their darts

To wound the rich, and conquer wealthy
hearts.

L A D Y.

L A D Y.

Since town-bred beauties are so wondrous
 kind,
 And to the sports of love so much inclin'd,
 Those who enjoy their favours, must, of
 course,
 Be full as wicked as the fair, or worse;
 Because they first by flatt'ries draw them in,
 And after hire them to repeat the sin:
 Therefore the tempters must be more to
 blame,
 Than those they bring to misery and shame.
 Since you in town were bred, 'tis well, my
 dear,
 If you had grace to keep your conscience
 clear;
 For where the ladies are so kind and free,
 And if but ask'd, so forward to agree,
 'Tis hard for man to fly their wanton charms,
 And to escape their fond bewitching arms;
 For youth and beauty promise such delights,
 That few are backward when the fair invites.
 However, I despise a jealous breast,
 Nor do I want to have your faults confest:
 But since the London dames and ladies prove
 So free, so forward, and so apt to love,
 Pray let your tongue, with equal freedom,
 tell
 How far your sex's virtues our's excel;

For

For if the women are so loosely given,
The men, I fear, will make the ballance
even.

H U S B A N D.

Since you that live retir'd, delight to hear
A hist'ry of the town and people there,
Without abuse or flatt'ry, I'll be free
To satisfy your vain curiosity.

The crafty cit puts on a pious face,
And cloaks his knav'ries with pretended
grace,

Thinks nothing sinful that improves his store,
And knows no wicked state, but to be poor;
Expensive evils he abhors the most,
And measures all transgressions by their cost;
But every gainful sin he reconciles,
And finds no harm in profitable ilks;
Each golden vice he silently adores,
But those which waste his substance, he
abjures.

The man of title, powerful in the state,
Unjust as wealthy, haughty as he's great,
Who from the public stock in private gleans,
And grows too rich by hidden ways and
means;

His vices, tho' they're many, lie unseen,
Honour and wealth his frauds and pleasures
screen.

The

The youthful gentlemen turn fops and
 beaux,
 And seem less proud of merit than of clothes;
 Slight female virtue for ensnaring looks,
 And study fine new faces more than books;
 In taverns and at plays their time exhaust,
 And love to sin at an excessive cost;
 Are fond to enter into amorous leagues,
 But break 'em every day for new intreagues;
 Fall fresh in love with every jilt they see,
 True to no mistress, but variety.
 Marriage they ridicule, and all it's joys;
 That and religion they alike despise,
 And think it wit to banter and deride
 What's prais'd by all the sober world beside.

Some lustful miscreants there are, that fly
 The charms of beauty, and their power
 defy;
 Slight all the favours of the soothing fair,
 And from the laws of nature vilely err.

Old lechers, enter'd into life's last stage,
 Who bend beneath the weight of feeble age,
 When near the grave, they still their lusts
 retain,
 And on their crutches will be lewd and vain.
 Thus old and young their different vices
 have,

From men of title to the scoundrel slave:
 By many much religion is profest,
 Tho' in their practice little's but exprest;
 For

For 'tis in town the mode to be precise,
 That looks and words their morals may disguise:
 But he that trusts the sober canting cit,
 Ne'er fails to find the saint a hypocrite;
 For zealots there use outward signs of grace,
 Only to give their frauds a better face.
 So on the road we often find the inn,
 With splendid sign, has nothing good within;
 And tho' they bring us forth but homely
 cheer,
 Yet every thing they sell's both bad and dear.
 Knaves upon fools, and jilts on bubbles
 prey,
 Husbands from wives, and wives from husbands
 stray;
 Party 'gainst party shew their equal spite,
 And snarling scribblers against scribblers
 write;
 Guide against guide with solemn fury preach,
 And by false doctrines widen every breach;
 Lawyers 'twixt friends breed quarrels and
 disputes,
 And spin each difference into costly suits;
 Dull printed news deludes the town each day,
 And fools believe what partial blockheads
 say;
 The rabble at the Tower guns rejoice,
 And back their thunder with as loud a voice;
 Thus

Thus madly shew their clam'rous joys at
 large,
 Before they ask the cause of their discharge;
 The senate give, the city gladly pay,
 Yet want to-morrow what they raise to-day;
 The coachmen squabble, and the carmen
 fight;
 The hawkers bawl all day, the watch at night;
 Young starving harlots ply in every street,
 Whilst drunkards reel, and jostle those they
 meet;
 Gamesters on trading little-wits impose,
 And to poor rakes reduce the city beaux;
 Draw in, by wheedles, each unwary blade,
 And break more fools, than the decay of
 trade;
 The bully preys on each adult'rous dame,
 Who ventures at the sin, but dreads the
 shame;
 Swears mighty love, till he her heart has won,
 Then drains her pocket, till she's quite un-
 done.
 The great in coaches rattle to and fro;
 Here a grave statesman lolls, and there a
 beau;
 Some to rich scriveners, some to court;
 Ladies some smiling, others a-la-mort;
 Some upon new intreagues, in wondrous
 haste;
 Some thinking on their sweet enjoyments
 past;

Some

Some to the new cathedral of St. Paul,
But more to th' play-house, and to Salters-
Hall ;

Whilst others range in state the town about,
To shew their pride to those that walk on foot,
Who gaze with envy on the scornful great,
And reverence, thro' fear, those pow'rs they
hate.

These are the only pleasures of the town,
Where all the seeds of wickedness are sown ;
Where atheists flourish, and the headstrong
rabble

Yield every day some new amazing squabble ;
Where dire confusion fills their noisy streets,
And makes their best delights but bitter
sweets.

What mortal then, who wisely can despise
Fraud, folly, noise, impertinence, and vice,
Would waste this life in such a wretched
place,

Where every knave puts on a saint-like face ;
Or chuse a town-bred wife, if blest without,
Where the most jiltish seem the most devout ?

For the gay libertine, that takes delight
In purchasing new faces every night ;
Or for the rattling rake, wrapt up in vice,
Divided 'twixt the bottle and the dice ;
London's the only paradise to please
Such vain unthinking profligates as these :

But

But he that wisely loves a sober life,
 And covets to be free from care and strife,
 Let him, like me, embrace a country wife. }

L A D Y.

If for this cause alone you disagree
 With the fam'd place of your nativity,
 I'm the more happy that you chose to shun
 The modish vices of a sinful town,
 And that you'd pow'r to fly the tempting
 charms

Of beauty, for a country housewife's arms.
 You make me proud, to think a rural maid,
 Born so remote, so very meanly bred,
 Should be preferr'd to ladies so refin'd,
 Where nature's gifts with ev'ry art are join'd,
 That can adorn the body or the mind. }
 However, since you've made me thus your
 bride,

My want of charms shall be by love supply'd;
 The duties of a wife I'll ne'er transgress,
 But make your ease my only happiness;
 For woman honour'd with a virtuous spouse,
 Enjoys in wedlock all that heav'n allows;
 And she so blest, that proves perverse or
 base, }

Thro' want of nuptial gratitude or grace,
 Deserves to be despis'd by human race. }

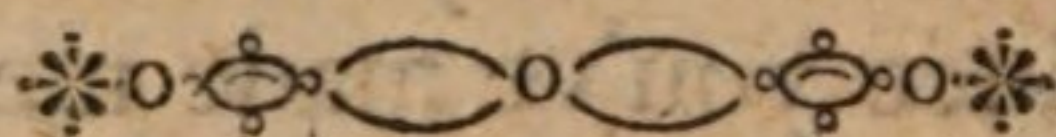
M E M O I R S

A N D

SECRET HISTORY

O F

Miss *CHARLOTTE LUREWEL.*



TH E most fatal consequences have arisen from that foolish fondness in parents, which renders them blind to the foibles of their children, and often disposes them to gratify thoughtless youth in those indulgencies, which prove accessary to their irretrievable ruin and misery.

This remark is verified in the course of the history now before us, which exhibits
the

the dire effects of the conduct of a foolish father, in educating a daughter in a manner far superior to her rank and fortune, and thereby instilling into her mind such principles as proved utterly subversive of her own interest.

The charming Lurewel is the eldest daughter of an obscure mechanic, who thought this first pledge of his connubial love a prodigy.

When she approached her fifth year, her father began to think it necessary to attend to her learning and accomplishments; but as he could not venture her out of sight, he had masters to instruct her at home, in reading, writing, and dancing; to defray the expences of which, he and three apprentices laboured almost incessantly.

Charlotte had now every indulgence that could pamper female pride, or inflame youthful vanity; infomuch that, at the age of seven years, she began to view her pretty face in the glass, and practise those arts which are necessary to form the accomplished coquette: so that about her eighth year she bid fair for becoming a girl of spirit, wore her occasional patch, could give an arch leer, and take the lead in a country dance with infinite grace and expertness.

As Miss grew in these qualifications, the father grew in his admiration ; and being determined to render her the accomplished woman, for which he thought a boarding-school education indispensably requisite, he placed her in a very genteel one near Hammer-smith. The mistress behaved very politely on her entrance, praised her person and mien, and assured the father, she would make a very fine woman.

She had not been long at this school, before she commenced an acquaintance, which grew into an intimacy, with Miss Brazen, who has since been the toast of all the rakes in town, and was then in her thirteenth year.

This young lady had many suitors, made frequent conquests, and received numberless billet-doux. Through her friendship, when Charlotte approached her twelfth year, she became conversant with most obscene books, which were privately read by every girl in the school.

In this seminary of prostitution she continued about seven years, and would have remained there longer, but for Mr. Hardy, a young gentleman of family and fortune.

Staying late in the evening at the school, whither he went to visit his sister, the mistress desired him to pass the night there, as
it

it was too late to return to London, and he laid in the next room to his sister and Miss Lurewel. As soon as he was in bed, he heard the latter read the most lascivious passages in a book exploded for its obscenity, between each of which they uttered such expressions as indicated their pernicious effects on youthful minds.

Hardy having had an ocular proof of the effects of a boarding-school residence, when girls begin to arrive at years of maturity, prevailed on his father to keep Miss at home ; and ingenuously acquainted Charlotte's father with the same, which likewise prevented her return to this nursery of vice.

The fond father began now to be alarmed for the honour of his beloved daughter ; and in order to eradicate the bad impressions she might have received under the tuition of Miss Brazen, presented her with the weekly numbers* of Dr. Wright's Complete British Family Bible ; his New and Com-

* These entertaining, instructive, and elegant works, are now selling, and to be had at Mr. Hogg's, No. 16, Paternoster-Row ; and highly deserve the particular attention of those parents, who entertain a prudent concern for the education and future welfare of their children. They are embellished with a rich variety of most elegant engravings, suitable to the different subjects.

plete Life of Christ; Millar's New and Universal System of Geography; and Barnard's New and Complete History of England. But alas! the infection from the impure channel of other sources was too obstinate to be removed; the seeds of vice had taken too deep root; and Charlotte, where love-alamode was not the subject, found no relish for reading or meditation.

Our heroine now arrived at that age, when female charms may be deemed in full blossom; her fond father supporting her in all the extravagance of dress, and permitting her to frequent all public places, whither she frequently accompanied Miss Brazen.

Having attracted the observation of the men in general, several of the procuring faculty were employed to seduce her. Amongst the rest was the celebrated Mrs. Edging, whose art, excelling that of all the others, procured an interview between her and young Novice, a gentleman as infamously notorious as any within the purlieus of the Garden. But she had either prudence or virtue enough to withstand the efforts of Mr. Novice, as well as resolution enough to walk off with a purse of fifty guineas, with which that young adventurer had presented her.

When

When returned home, she related to her father the accident that had befallen her; and he vowed immediate revenge on all the parties concerned: but when they consulted together, it was deemed most prudent to pocket the affront with the money, lest, if they made a bustle, they should be compelled to refund.

The gay appearance and coquettish airs of Miss Lurewel had raised her fame, and excited the suspicion of her father: he now conducted her wherever she went either in public or private, nor would he without the utmost reluctance permit her to retire alone upon the most urgent occasions. But this restriction could not be agreeable to a girl of Charlotte's gay disposition; she therefore intreated her father to suffer her to appear in public as before, with several young ladies of her acquaintance.

From her coquettish behaviour, Charlotte was not likely to gain a husband; yet she had made a conquest not unworthy of her, had she prudently considered her birth and fortune. The son of a wealthy carpenter in her own neighbourhood had long entertained an honorable passion for her, and only sought an opportunity to declare himself: but the airy Charlotte ever avoided him,

him, determined not to give her hand to a dull mechanic.

In process of time young Square honestly acquainted her with his intention, and begged an ingenuous answer: she immediately shewed the letter to her father, and asked his advice; but the foolish old man, instead of promoting so advantageous a match, assured her that he could by no means think of giving his daughter, who had received a gentlewoman's education, in marriage to a carpenter; but the father soon had cause to repent of his folly, and ill-grounded opinion of the merits of his daughter.

As he could no longer indulge the extravagant demands of her vanity, it occasioned frequent murmurings and tokens of disgust, till at length she came to a resolution of altering her situation.

Her determinations were abundantly confirmed by her mother's desiring her one day to assist in the menial offices of the house, a request that produced from Miss the most aggravating taunts of disdain towards her mother, as well as striking reflections in her own breast.

Charlotte now determined as soon as possible to throw off the parental yoke, and act in precise conformity to the dictates of
her

her own will. Thus piously resolved, she put on her best attire, went to the play, and happened to sit next to the gay and handsome Sir Francis Shallow.

This great connoisseur in dramatic representations, and constant attendant on every exhibition of novelty, not only praised her beauty, but commended her wit and the pertinence of her remarks on several parts of the play.

He was charmed with the beautiful innocence of her person, and the engaging air of her address; and she was delighted with attracting the attention and regard of a man of his fortune and appearance; every compliment he paid her beauty revived in her enraptured fancy the lovely images she had often formed at her looking glass, and disposed her to a most cheerful acceptance of his service to wait on her home. With so favourable an opinion of Sir Francis, it is no surprise that she indulged him in the greatest freedoms, and admitted him to the full possession of her ravishing charms.

The evening was spent in mutual joys, and an agreement of cohabitation settled the next day, when Charlotte was fixed in very elegant lodgings, and furnished with every requisite to make a figure in the beau monde.

They

They lived completely happy near ten months, nor did that series appal the desire of Sir Francis who still adored her, while she amply repaid his tenderest caresses: but at length an unfortunate incident rendered a separation for a time at least absolutely necessary.

Sir Francis, whose estate lay in the island of Antigua, had received information from a friend that his affairs were greatly neglected by his overseer, and that his presence was indispensably necessary; in consequence of which, he determined to embark in the first vessel bound to that place, and an opportunity offered in about ten days. Charlotte was very desirous of accompanying him; but that he waved for weighty reasons, and leaving her a very handsome maintainance for the time he apprehended his business might require his absence from England, took his leave.

Lurewel now lived in all the splendor her ambition could prompt her to affect; Sir Francis had not been absent a month, before she began to find the loss of something still necessary to complete her happiness; waving therefore the nicer punctilios of honour, as incompatible with a girl of spirit, she determined to select from a train of admirers, some gallant youth as the occasional

sional partner of her bed. Accordingly the gay and sprightly Mr. Sharp was gratified with the pleasure of stated interviews in private with our heroine.

This connection, however, proved very unfortunate to Charlotte; for Sir Francis having appointed a spy over her conduct, it was by that means detected, and orders were transmitted within twelve months from the time of his departure, to withhold her allowance entirely, which had been no less than twenty guineas a week.

Having lived rather beyond the extent of her income, she was immediately reduced, upon this rueful juncture, to trespass upon her clothes for support, so that it became necessary to think of a farther resource. How extravagant did her conduct now appear! What bitter reflections did her imagination suggest! “Alas!” said she, “how
 “am I duped by my vanity; deceived by
 “my fancy; ruined by my pride! I have
 “bartered all that is dear to me, for shadows, dreams, and chimeras. Banished
 “from my father, excluded from my
 “friends and relations; estranged from
 “the honest part of my sex, I live a monument of preposterous vanity, consummate folly, and despicable ambition.—
 “Those who once envied, will now deride
 “me,

“ me ; and by how much the more taunting
 “ was my former arrogance, by so much
 “ the more piercing will be my future de-
 “ jection.”

Charlotte's situation now became almost desperate ; she found her clothes diminish gradually, without any prospect of a change in her favour. She had still virtue enough to loath absolute prostitution, but wanted philosophy to sustain the troubles of abject life. Thus torn by despair, she conceived the horrid resolution of putting a close to her life by plunging into a pond, too famed for it's reception of frantic lovers.

Accordingly she rose early on a summer's morning, resolved on the fatal design, which would have been put into execution, had not a lady humanely interposed, and diverted the disconsolate Charlotte from that most atrocious of crimes—suicide. This worthy woman not only counselled her against such rash resolves, but persuaded her to accompany her home ; where, when they arrived, she desired to hear a concise narrative of her history, as she sincerely designed to serve her. Charlotte, with little reserve, ran through her life ; after which, the lady told her, if she resolved on a virtuous life, she would entertain her as her companion, till opportunity should offer
 for

for altering her condition reputably and profitably.

Charlotte most gratefully acknowledged her benevolent proposal, and passed some months in ease and plenty, always accompanying the lady, who treated her with the tenderness of a parent, and used every endearing means to conciliate her affection. Sir Charles Airy, nephew to the lady, visited in the family, and soon began to view Charlotte with an eye of amorous desire. She cautiously avoided any return of his politeness; but as he had frequent opportunities of conversing with her in the absence of his aunt, she began to find it difficult to withstand his solicitations; till overcome by her passions she yielded to his caresses, and tacitly consented to accept of a maintenance from him in quality of a mistress.

The visits of Sir Charles to Miss Charlotte in private being observed by the servants, the lady's maid, who was jealous of her, took the first opportunity of acquainting her mistress. The good lady at first suspected the report to be the effect of envy; but was soon convinced of its reality; and Charlotte received a note to the following purport:

G

" Ungrateful

“ Ungrateful miscreant—Is this the re-
 “ turn for all my generosity? this daring
 “ intrigue with my nephew under my roof!
 “ Depart therefore immediately, and pro-
 “ vide for yourself elsewhere.”

Convinced that her sentence was irre-
 vocable, Charlotte packed up her bag-
 gage and set out.

She took a lodging near the Haymarket, where Sir Charles soon waited on her, and made such protestations of sincerity, that she was induced to accept the tender of his love upon his own terms.

He agreed to allow her five guineas a week, and purchased her great variety of clothes and trinkets. Sir Charles was passionately fond of her; the first three months all was rapture and festivity; but at length his visits grew less frequent, he seldom passed an evening with her, and in a short time she received the following letter, as significant as concise.

“ Madam,

“ My affections being now become very
 “ cold, I am determined no longer to con-
 “ tinue my visits, which being burthen-
 “ some to myself, must be disagreeable to
 “ you.

C. AIRY.”

Charlotte

Charlotte read this letter over and over, at first not clearly comprehending the meaning; but was soon convinced of the fatal purport.

Having seriously reflected on Sir Charles's conduct, she found it necessary to proceed immediately to some means of support. The indulgence of different lovers had greatly effaced former impressions of virtue, and she began to think more lightly of prostitution than formerly.

It is natural to imagine, that a girl beautiful and young as well as new upon the town, as Charlotte was at this time, soon attracted a variety of lovers; from whom she could not fail of collecting an easy competence, that might enable her to live with elegance and splendor: yet though our heroine earned her eight or ten guineas a week with very little trouble, her natural fondness for dress and gaiety often left her without a guinea, so that her watch and trinkets were frequently at a relation's for the produce of current cash.

Thus circumstanced, it is no surprise to hear that her poverty kept pace with her prostitution, and that a succession of lovers furnished her only with the meer means of living.

G 2. Having

Having passed a year as a lady of pleasure at large, she became acquainted with a certain little Jew, who, though very diminutive, was by no means deformed: he was a great man for intrigues, but they were either very trifling or uncommon. Charlotte had heard from women with whom he had connections, that when he was attached to a woman, she might use him at discretion: hence he became a dupe to our heroine, who used him both for her diversion and convenience, till he saw through her contemptuous behaviour, and abandoned her once more to the wide world and dame fortune.

Having returned to the public way of life, she constantly visited the public walks at noon, and the theatre at night, by which means she attracted the notice of most of the young rakes about the metropolis, who began to distinguish her from the multitude of women of pleasure.

There were few parties of merriment at which Miss Lurewel did not assist; and as she was always generously recompensed for her company, and generally retired with a gallant for the remainder of the evening, these associations turned out greatly to her advantage, and she acquired very considerable sums of money.

In all her amours she retained the outward appearance of decency; and her purchased indulgence always carried with it an air of intrigue.

There was a kind of ceremony to be used in proposing to her the practice of what she professed; and her natural delicacy gave a refinement to the most sensual gratifications.

Her fame as a woman of beauty and breeding grew daily, insomuch that she received a billet from Sir James Flash, requesting the pleasure of an interview at M—l—by's under the great Piazza.

This spruce beau was so enamoured of her charms, that he immediately addressed her upon the score of a keeper. She with as little ceremony complied with his proposal, and entered the next day upon a very elegant maintenance.

Our heroine's situation might now be deemed tolerably agreeable; and as the gallant and his mistress entirely coincided in their taste, as to dress and diversions, there was great cause to expect the continuance of their intimacy. But unforeseen incidents frequently dissolve the most seeming unalienable friendship. Signor Gamotti, who had just returned from the tour of Europe, and imbibed the very essence of foreign

politesse, came to visit Sir James, and entertained them with a lively description of the manners and customs practised in France and Italy.

This eminent votary of Apollo had just enough of the English to render him intelligible on any topic of conversation, and was possessed of the art of ingratiating himself with the fair sex. He gave them an account of his travels; that he had been to Rome to tune his violoncello with that of the celebrated Dulcini, and catch the air of the unrivalled Melini; that he had bought all the elegant music in Italy, and was upon the point of bringing out an opera of his own composition, in which he only wanted a female performer, and would amply reward any lady of Miss Charlotte's voice and figure, who would submit herself to his tuition for the performance of it.

This hint passed not unnoticed by our heroine, who finding, after his departure, that he was a great master in his profession, by which he acquired very considerable sums, and always generous to those girls on whom he fixed his fancy, readily concluded he was a man entirely for her purpose. Some few nights after this visit to Sir James, they happened to go to the play; and accidentally sitting in the same box with Signor Gamotti,

Gamotti, she took an opportunity of intimating her readiness to accept of the proposal, of which he was speaking when she had the honour of his company on his visit to Sir James Flash.

The knight unfortunately overheard this, as well as her complaisant reply to some tender things the son of Apollo said to her; so that, when she went to bed, he denied accompanying her, having left the following billet upon her dressing table.

“ Madam,

“ I am not ignorant of your intrigue
 “ with Signor Gamotti; and as I cannot
 “ reconcile myself to the participation of a
 “ woman’s favours with any man, I beg
 “ you would consider this as your *lettre de*
 “ *conge*, and depart hence as soon as con-
 “ venient, that I may take to my bed one
 “ more faithful, and deserving of my es-
 “ teem.

“ FLASH.”

Charlotte was not a little surprised at the contents of this billet: however, she entertained not the least thought of attempting to palliate the affair, as she preferred Gamotti to her present keeper, on more accounts than one. Accordingly our heroine
 left

left his abode the next morning, and took lodgings in the Haymarket, relying entirely on the Italian's proposal. But an unfortunate incident soon convinced her of the folly of incurring the displeasure of a wealthy friend, in order to gratify some random inclination, or vague humour.

Signor Gamotti had received a letter, acquainting him that the principal singer (an eunuch) engaged to perform in his opera, was retarded in his journey by having had the misfortune to sprain his ankle. Signor therefore without hesitation resolved to set out and meet him with the most skilful surgeon he could get, in order to facilitate the cure of so important a friend to the interest of harmony. He therefore wrote Charlotte a letter to the following import :

“ My charming Madam,

“ An unfortunate accident renders my
 “ immediate departure from town indis-
 “ pensably necessary. Signor Melodi, in
 “ travelling to Calais, on his way hither,
 “ had the misfortune to sprain his ankle ;
 “ I must therefore fly to his relief ; as his
 “ life is of the utmost importance to me
 “ who delight in harmony, which that di-
 “ vine enchanter possesses in the most
 “ exalted degree. This, I presume, will
 “ sufficiently

“ sufficiently apologize for my omitting to
 “ visit, and personally assure you that I am,

“ Dear Madam,

“ Your most obsequious, &c.

“ GAMOTTI.”

The finances of our heroine were now at a low ebb, though she still had resolution to withstand the temptation of general prostitution.

During this state of melancholy reflection, an unexpected accident produced her a conference with her father and mother, which the most premeditated scheme could not have effected. One night at the play, she happened to sit next to them in the gallery, before she perceived who were her neighbours; nor did they discover, for a considerable time, that they were so near to their darling child.

The play that was represented was Dryden's *All for Love*, upon the performance of which Charlotte was so intent, that during the three first acts, she never turned her eyes from the stage, and consequently took not the least notice of the audience. But at length, while the music was playing between the third and fourth acts, her eyes caught those of her father, and there ensued such a scene, as, if known, would

would have diverted the attention of the crowd from the business transacting in the drama, to the father and daughter, who were acting under the immediate impulse of nature itself.

The fond parent had scarcely patience to remain in the house till the end of the play, when, having beckoned Charlotte to follow him, they were no sooner out of the gallery, than he clasped her in his arms, affectionately crying, " My dearest daughter, why have you
" thus deserted and made me a stranger to
" your welfare? I have made the most
" diligent search for you, but, hearing va-
" rious reports, feared to make further en-
" quiry, lest I might have discovered you
" in a situation, as would have shocked my
" nature. But I upbraid you not; perhaps
" your faults have not been the effect of
" choice, but cruel necessity; be assured
" therefore, that I am still your most affec-
" tionate father, and your sincerest friend."

Charlotte was so greatly moved with this pathetic address, that tears were all the reply she could make. In this situation he conducted her home, and having reconciled her with his wife, she related to them her adventures since she left their house.

The

The father listened with the utmost attention, and at every moving part shed torrents of tears.

She was sensibly touched with his affliction, upon hearing the relation of her misfortunes, and fully convinced that his love for her was as warm as ever. This induced her to resolve upon a reformation, and cast away all thoughts of man, except in an honorable way ; though she had little reasons from her character to expect an engagement of that nature.

Next day she discharged her former lodging, and fixed her abode at her father's, where she led for some time a life of the closest retirement. Her sole employ was working at her needle and reading, so that in a few weeks she perused all the novels and romances of a complete circulating library.

The gallantry and intrigue of these pieces, after which Charlotte had a hankering, reanimated her gay and lascivious desires ; but laying down her book, and applying herself to work, she could reflect more rationally and deliberately upon the monstrous absurdity and infatuation of launching out again into a life of vice and folly ; and these cooler moments ratified her
her

her former resolution of living within the bounds of reason and decency.

The ballance of virtue and vice was still poising in the mind of our heroine, and each by turns gained the ascendancy; when at length the latter bore the fatal sway, which may in a great measure be attributed to her reading idle tales of love, descriptions of the beau monde, modern gallantry, and such alluring subjects, as are the greatest bane of the rising generation.

To this was added a circumstance, that contributed not a little towards her reassuming her former life of dissipation. Her passion for dress continuing, even after her determined resolves on retirement, she still chose to have her clothes of every kind made in the genteelest taste; for which reason she consequently employed those mantua-makers, who worked for the gayest of her sex. By this means she accidentally fell into conversation one day with a lady, at the house of one of these female operators, whose figure, appearance, and understanding greatly charming her, an acquaintance soon commenced between them, which was productive of very different effects from what Charlotte at first apprehended. This lady had acquired an independent fortune
by

by intrigue, and Charlotte's virtue, which was not the most rigid, (notwithstanding her late chaste resolution) was easily warped by this successful example of incontinence, which induced her once more to desert the habitation of her affectionate parents, in quest of riches and pleasure, those bubbles of air, that insensibly waft the mind from noble pursuits, into the mazy paths of vice, and abject thralldom of inordinate desires.

The lady, who had this extraordinary influence over Charlotte, was Mrs. Deborah Decoy, whose future conversation greatly improved the experience she had already gained in the profession of a woman of pleasure. As their intimacy grew daily, Mrs. Decoy took an opportunity of disclosing her sentiments to her. " My dear," said she to Charlotte, " I perceive you are
 " very young, and though for your age
 " you have seen much of life, you cannot
 " have formed such essential plans, as one
 " of riper years, more experience, and
 " greater opportunities. You have now
 " entered upon a scene of life, perhaps
 " the most difficult to prosecute with suc-
 " cess. Consummate prudence, and the
 " most heroic fortitude are absolutely re-
 " quisite to guide you through the thorny
 " path that lies before you. Though you
 H " have

“ have beauty, breeding, and the other
 “ accomplishments of a woman, these will
 “ avail you nothing, if you do not employ
 “ them as your main artillery in the con-
 “ quest of the men, whose passions, follies,
 “ and caprices you must constantly study,
 “ as the principal strings by which you are
 “ to lead them at will.

“ Men in general have many humours
 “ to be gratified, besides their amorous
 “ desires. Where vanity prevails, reserve
 “ must be used, and pretence to a confine-
 “ ment of your favours to a select number
 “ of men, and that upon a very perfect
 “ acquaintance only, by which you in-
 “ sinuate, that your company entitles you
 “ to a very genteel present. If you in-
 “ dulse a man with the enjoyment of your
 “ person at the first interview, you dero-
 “ gate from your consequence, and can
 “ expect but a trifling gratuity; for a wo-
 “ man's importance and difficulty of access
 “ ever decide her value. Remember that
 “ while a silly girl that is lavish of her fa-
 “ vours rots in an hospital, the artful
 “ reserved courtesan lives in pomp and
 “ splendor.

“ The chief maxim entering upon this
 “ way of life, is to denounce perpetual
 “ war against the male sex in general; to
 “ love

“ love none, but secretly contemn and art-
 “ fully fleece them all.”

Miss Lurewel, firmly persuaded of the propriety of these maxims, determined to make them the invariable rules of her future conduct.

But thinking that Mrs. Decoy must have more than ordinary cause for such unconquerable prejudices, and artful designs upon the men, she desired to hear the reason for which she imbibed these sentiments, and formed such resolutions; and Mrs. Decoy gratified her curiosity with the following narrative.

“ It is not surprising, my dear Charlotte,
 “ that you so vehemently desire to know
 “ the source of my aversion to men in ge-
 “ neral; but I can assure you that what ap-
 “ pears to you the effect of revenge, is
 “ nothing more than the dictates of self-
 “ love and female prudence. If either
 “ sex were to decide my hatred in pro-
 “ portion to their ill treatment, I should
 “ most detest my own; for to a woman,
 “ even that woman, my mother, do I owe
 “ the cause of my prostitution.

“ My father, who was an officer in the
 “ army, dying when I was young, my
 “ mother had nothing but a small pension
 “ to support me, and two other sisters.

“ As we grew up we were taught the use
 “ of the needle, but my sisters were more
 “ assiduous at work than me, nor at that
 “ time did I reflect upon the solid reason
 “ of their having no other provision, but
 “ what they earned by their fingers, whilst
 “ such wholesome sentiments were never
 “ urged upon me. When I advanced to-
 “ wards years of maturity, I found much
 “ disparity in our persons, one of my sisters
 “ being crooked, and the other marked
 “ with the small-pox, so that being the
 “ beauty of the family, and my mother
 “ being most indulgent to me, I was pre-
 “ vailed upon to believe that I was the
 “ darling, and that she was more concern-
 “ ed for my happiness than for that of my
 “ sisters. In my fourteenth year, at a time
 “ her house, which she let out in lodg-
 “ ings, was empty, and her landlord very
 “ pressing for a year and a half's rent, for
 “ which, as she could not pay, he threaten-
 “ ed a seizure; my mother took an op-
 “ portunity to tell me I had made my for-
 “ tune, if I would act according to her
 “ dictates; for Mr. Rackrent (the land-
 “ lord) had actually desired me in marri-
 “ age. I was charmed with the prospect
 “ of being a gentlewoman, and resigned
 “ myself wholly to her guidance. He ac-
 “ cordingly

“ cordingly visited us once or twice a
 “ week, and was frequently left alone
 “ with me.

“ When the day of sacrifice was come,
 “ my sisters were sent upon a long errand,
 “ and my suitor came at the usual hour.
 “ My mother told me to dress myself, for
 “ she intended to pay a visit with me that
 “ evening, in company with Mr. Rack-
 “ rent. Little suspecting the accursed de-
 “ sign of my infamous parent, I went into
 “ my bed chamber, and had no sooner
 “ taken off my stays to change them for
 “ a better pair, than the landlord bounced
 “ into my room, embraced me, and told
 “ me he supposed I was acquainted with
 “ the subject of his visit. I answered only
 “ with a blush; he proceeded to indecent
 “ behaviour; upon which I loudly ex-
 “ claimed against his purpose on my irre-
 “ trievable ruin.

“ My pious mother came, but not to
 “ my relief; for the monster insisted on my
 “ compliance, instead of endeavouring to
 “ rescue me from infamy, from prostitu-
 “ tion: absolute force compelled me to
 “ submit, and I was thus cruelly sacri-
 “ ficed to the brutal lust of her vile land-
 “ lord.

“ Base designs are often rendered abor-
 “ tive. The sacrifice of her daughter’s
 “ virtue exempted her not from the de-
 “ mand of the ungenerous landlord ; for
 “ though he promised that the grant of
 “ a favour from me should acquit her
 “ in his accounts ; as she had taken no
 “ receipt for the rent, when she detestably
 “ thought at least to barter my virtue, her
 “ goods were seized upon in a few days,
 “ and she was turned almost naked out of
 “ doors.

“ The impious wretch died soon after
 “ in a gaol, emaciated with the stings of
 “ conscience, and the prey of vermin, and
 “ I was left for a support on the wide
 “ world.

“ Necessity soon prompted me to have
 “ recourse to prostitution, and being a no-
 “ vice in the abandoned way of life, I was
 “ often cheated of my reward. At length
 “ I purchased experience at the dearest
 “ rate, and my calamity taught me pru-
 “ dence and circumspection.

“ From this time I always insisted on
 “ my fee beforehand ; and if I had any
 “ suspicion of the state of my companion’s
 “ health, with a feigned conscientiousness
 “ I told him, that as he behaved like a
 “ gentleman, my ingenuity of temper
 “ obliged

“ obliged me to assure him that I feared
 “ I had received an injury myself. If he
 “ still persevered, I was certain he was dis-
 “ ordered, and peremptorily refused him
 “ if he declined. All who had a spark of
 “ generosity applauded my honorable be-
 “ haviour, and many rewarded me very
 “ considerably.

“ By such necessary arts, through cun-
 “ ning and prudence I acquired as much
 “ money as produced me an easy compe-
 “ tence, by purchasing an annuity. Being
 “ above the necessities of life, I am no
 “ longer common. I can despise most
 “ men; their money indeed has always
 “ charms, the best way to obtain which is
 “ to flatter them with your love, and the
 “ expectation of enjoyment. In all your
 “ proceedings let your ultimate regard be
 “ to your own interest, and take care that
 “ your fond passions get not the ascendancy
 “ over your reason, then will you ever
 “ have in view the motive of the men in
 “ soliciting intercourse with you, and your
 “ indispensable obligation of turning it to a
 “ solid advantage.”

Charlotte was so affected by the narrative
 of Mrs. Decoy, that, determined on an en-
 tire revolution in her method of proceed-
 ing, she no longer permitted the visit of
 every

every promiscuous gallant, upon little or no introduction.

Having greatly reduced the circle of her acquaintance, she had more time to engage, by divers arts, the attention of those who were best able to recompense her favours ; so that she found means to captivate the gay and amorous Lord Modish, who protested in her hearing, at the opera, that she was the most angelic woman he had ever beheld, and thinking that such a declaration had insured him an interview, without scruple made the proposal ; but our heroine would not even deign him an answer, nor take the least notice of a billet doux he afterwards sent.

This affected coyness and austerity of behaviour enflaming the young nobleman's desire the more, he determined that neither pains nor money should be wanting to procure the enjoyment of her resistless charms.

After having had recourse to divers stratagems without effect, his lordship discovered a person that was acquainted with this mistress of his heart, and by that means obtained a formal visit.

The young lord made her at once a voluntary tender of whatever she might ask or desire. So lavish was her lover of his favours,

favours, that she now lived in such affluence and gaiety, as attracted the general notice of the town. The male sex discovered charms she never possessed; and the female endeavoured to depreciate, and even annihilate, those that shone resplendent in every impartial eye.

She had already attracted the notice of some of the first nobility, amongst whom she was become a general toast, and this in effect proved of infinite advantage to her; for though Lord Modish had been greatly enamoured of her person and accomplishments, an ill run at play, and the necessity of retrenching his expences, obliged him to give her some distant hints, that he could not recompense her favours so generously as he had hitherto done, and that therefore she had an undoubted liberty to extend them.

Our heroine readily gave him to understand, that she conceived his meaning, acquainting him at the same time, that the Marquis of Manille had made her such proposals, as nothing but an inviolable attachment to her present benefactor could have induced her to refuse.

Having obtained his lordship's consent to avail herself of so favorable an opportunity, she admitted the visits of the Marquis, who,

who, being just arrived at years of maturity, was so extremely fond of her, that he passed a whole week without once quitting her company. At the expiration of that time, he took a house, and completely furnished it for her reception, presented her with a chariot and a set of his best horses, and allowed her a very generous maintenance in proportion to this appearance.

Under this elevation of circumstances, she preserved a laudable moderation of temper, frequently reflecting on the different fortunes she had already experienced, though now but in her nineteenth year; and remembering that she was liable to be reduced to a more indigent state, than she had ever yet known.

Nor did Charlotte, thus exalted, forget the ties of kindred or friendship. Her father's circumstances were now greatly reduced, and her mother was afflicted with frequent sickness: she therefore sent them weekly such supplies of cash, as enabled them to live at ease, undisturbed by those cares that attend an incessant devotion to business.

But her generosity was not confined to her own family; for she relieved many of her juvenile acquaintance, who, through misfortune or misconduct, were under the
frowns

frowns of the world, and deprived of the means of making a genteel figure in life.

The marquis was so proud of his mistress, that, not content to enjoy her in private, he was desirous that she might pass the judgment of his friends and acquaintance, to whom he gave frequent entertainments at Charlotte's house. Amongst these was the wealthy Baronet Sir Matthew Slender, whose age and decrepitude prevented any suspicion of his amorous intentions; so that the Marquis would frequently leave him to amuse Charlotte at a game of cards. Sir Matthew's age and infirmity were not sufficient barriers to incontinence excited by youth and beauty: therefore, in the absence of the Marquis, he would often gaze upon her charms with admiration, and by many signs indicate strong desire of being capable of relishing such extatic joys, as must result from intercourse with so adorable a creature. Charlotte artfully affected to be ignorant of what he said; nor would she deign him an answer, till a very valuable present pleaded his cause with wondrous energy.

By this powerful persuasive, at a convenient season, he was admitted to the embraces of the lovely Charlotte; but, to his great mortification, found that his ability bore

bore not the least proportion to his desire; so that he gave up the encounter, and returned from the field much worsted. He did not, however, discontinue his visits; nor did he omit a single opportunity of doing her all the good offices in his power.

In time, which is commonly the case, the Marquis found his desire grow languid, and his appetite begin to pall, insomuch that he came to a resolution of breaking with her, but thought it unbecoming his honour to turn her off abruptly.

The advice of Mrs. Decoy was not given her to no purpose: she had by this time observed the coldness of the Marquis, when she was upon the point of making the greatest advantage of his acquaintance, and thereby determined to act in strict conformity to the old maxim, "Take time by the forelock." She therefore came to a resolution to put the advice of her tutoresses in execution, and form a plan to obtain from him a considerable sum, just as he broke with her, in the following manner, which succeeded according to her most ardent wishes.

The next time she saw the Marquis, she assumed a very sorrowful countenance; and her repeated sighs convinced him, that something more than ordinary affected her. He
earnestly

earnestly entreated her to inform him of the cause of her grief, which, if in his power, he was willing immediately to relieve. She still refused to divulge the secret; till at length, after much tedious solicitation, she told him with an air of shame and confusion, that she was embarrassed for want of five hundred guineas to answer certain demands that were then very pressing. The sum was sent the next day, and Charlotte was not a little elated with the success of the enterprise, and the respect and complaisance of the generous Marquis, who took his leave of her with every air of politeness becoming his rank and dignity.

Our heroine was once more to be disposed of to the best bidder in the auction of love. At this juncture Sir Francis Shallow, her original flame, returned from the West-Indies, and had not been in town two days before he was stopped by a livery servant in Bond-Street, who told him that his lady desired to speak with him. His surprise at going up to the chariot, and seeing his Charlotte in such splendor, cannot easily be conceived: he jumped in; and, after innumerable protestations of regard on both sides, she related to him all that had befallen her since his departure. He was alternately surprised and delighted, according to the
I nature

nature of her various fortunes; and when she had finished her pleasing tale, not only congratulated her on her present flourishing state, but reproached his folly and jealousy in with-holding her pension, from a foolish expectation that such superior charms could be reserved for his possession alone.

The sight of her dear Sir Francis banished from her mind many of Mrs. Decoy's maxims; she now thought of devoting her person to him alone; and he was equally happy and content in the embraces of a woman he esteemed before her whole sex. They lived together about six months in all the endearments of mutual affection, when Sir Francis was informed by a correspondent, that his brother was deceased, and had left him sole executor to his estate, which was of immense value.

A separation hereby again became necessary, so that Charlotte soon parted with the only man she loved, but not without receiving from him manifest tokens of his affection and generosity.

With Sir Francis a Creole gentleman came over, whose name was Testy, a person of great fortune, very amorous, but very petulant, according to the disposition of most persons who are born in the warmer climes. Testy had often observed Charlotte,

lotte, on his visits to Sir Francis, with an eye of desire; and judging his absence a very convenient opportunity for making known his opinion of her, he wrote to her, and enclosed a valuable piece of paper in the letter; which being a pregnant proof of his generosity, procured him a visit, as did a repeated present the desired favour.

This young man was the richest of all her admirers under the rank of nobility; and Charlotte availing herself of his extraordinary fondness, obtained from him very considerable as well as frequent drafts, and by that means lived as elegant as any woman in this metropolis.

Notwithstanding the calumny of her sex, that arose from the most inveterate envy of our heroine, who supplanted most of them in the admiration of the men, by the splendor of her appearance; she had many adorers, and met with divers adventures not less extraordinary than entertaining.

Lord Ramble, whose marriage being of some years standing, was grown weary of the embraces of his lady, though a woman of very amiable accomplishments both of mind and person; imagining he saw in Charlotte qualities that would excite sensations superior to any he had hitherto experienced, found means to procure a visit, and

would have abruptly opened his design, had he not discovered from her reserved manner of behaviour, that some degree of ceremony was requisite by way of prelude. He submitted to the custom she imposed, and, after two hours distant conference, took his leave: but on the second visit, he presented her with a gold snuff-box, containing a very valuable commodity, which prevented any further remonstrances on her part. However, she informed him she was engaged all that week to 'Squire Testy, and would be at his service at the expiration of that time.

The appointed period being arrived, his lordship waited upon her, and presented her with a diamond ring, with which she seemed extremely satisfied. He passed the evening with her, and was so enraptured with her company, that he not only protested he had never been so happy in his life, but repeated his visits every other day for a month, when he made her very valuable presents, and she made him the same satisfactory returns.

Miss Lurewel now lives in an elegant manner, having provided such a competency, as obviates the necessity of granting her favours on the most valuable consideration, where her inclination does not prompt; though

though she is extremely fond of an intrigue with a handsome fellow, and will spare no expence to gratify her particular humour; judging, that as she has submitted from mercenary views to gratify those, who in some respects have been her aversion, she has an indisputable right to gratify herself with those to whom she finds a propensity from nature.



D I A L O G U E

Between AMINADAB, a Quaker, and his Wife RACHEL, concerning primitive Purity, and the sinful Abominations of the present Age.

A M I N A D A B.

A H! Rachel, had we liv'd in holy times,
When man was just, and conscious of his crimes;

I 3

Before

Before the wicked seeds of strife were sown,
 And when the saints in peace enjoy'd their
 own ;
 Ere the proud fleshly arm us'd swords or
 guns,
 To set up Pagan altars, called thrones :
 I say, had we been in the flesh before
 The wicked offsprings of the scarlet whore
 Had overspread the earth, we then had been
 More glad in spirit, and more free from sin ;
 For since that idol mammon is become
 Of late the heath'nish God of Christendom,
 And we the saints, with shameful eyes, be-
 hold

God's grace profan'd upon ungodly gold,
 To please and flatter those unrighteous
 things,
 Call'd, by the wicked, emperors and kings ;
 From such abominations, we may fear
 The time of desolation draweth near,
 When clouds of sad perdition shall arise,
 Cover the earth, and darken all the skies.

R A C H E L.

In those good times, when Sarah gave
 the name
 Of lord to her beloved Abraham,

The

The holy sisters knew no sinful pride,
But did their shame with decent rayment
hide ;

No lofty turrets wore upon their heads,
Or yet defil'd their naked necks with beads ;
Expos'd no heaving breasts to public view ;
They kept all close, as woman ought to do.
But in these sinful days, alas ! we see
The shameful daughters of iniquity,
Expose the snares of Satan, to invite
The man of sin to take his full delight ;
Like painted Jezabels, go proudly drest
In all the sumptuous trappings of the beast,
Powder their wanton locks, and with their
eyes,

A thousand strange bewitching looks devise,
To tempt unwary man to woe, and do
The deeds of darkness, which, when past,
they rue.

Since woman still retains a wicked spice
Of the old serpent's treacherous advice,
And, in her wanton geer, must shew her
pride,

With her gold bauble dangling at her side,
Torment her ears, that pendants there may
shine,

And hang like rings upon the snouts of
swine :

Since such ungodly pride has taken place
In Sion's daughters, in the room of grace,
And

And they despise the spirit, and the light,
To follow Satan in the paths of night ;
Well may the kingdoms of the wicked feel
The wrath and violence of the pointed steel ;
For lo ! the holy place with pride is fill'd,
And Sion's sons to Satan's whispers yield :
Her wanton daughters too profane her
streets,
Where vile temptation with temptation
meets.
The man of sin, in his unbridled lust,
Cries, Hark thee me, my dear, I vow I
must ;
The Jezabel looks round, then makes a
halt,
Cries, Give me half a crown, and then thou
shalt.
How oft do I, as in the streets I tread,
Hear with sad ears such wicked bargains
made !
Blush for their shame, and tremble as I
walk,
At their loose carriage, and their wanton
talk !
Which do, alas ! my righteous spirit vex,
To see the sinful weakness of my sex ;
O'ercomes the light that should my safe-
guard be,
And makes me think, Aminadab, of thee.

So he or she that has a naughty eye,
Teach those they squint upon, to look awry.

A M I N A D A B.

Beware, O Rachel! fly the man of sin,
Defy his pow'r, and mind the light within;
Look not upon his face by night or day,
But turn thy righteous eyes another way.
He's eas'ly known, by his enticing dress,
From us, that are the sober sons of grace:
His head he thatches with adult'rous hair,
And down his back a frizzled main does
wear;

His rumpled cap he hugs beneath his arm,
As if design'd to keep a bird's-nest warm;
A sword of steel hangs girted to his side,
Which bangs against his calves at ev'ry
stride;

And thus he struts and congees, to ensnare
Those weaker vessels, which he calls the fair,
That from the light they may in darkness
rove,

And tumble on the bed of shameful love.
I say, beware! for he's a fiend of hell,
That tempts the faint to be a Jezabel;
Leads her to falsify her righteous steps,
And go the very way the serpent creeps.

O! Rachel, Rachel, listen to my word;
Remember, that I am thy earthly lord;

Keep

Keep close thy knees, shut out the man of
 fin,
 And guard thy wicket by the light within.
 Let no temptation work upon thy thought,
 Or make thee what the reprobate call
 naught.

For 'twould my righteous spirit much
 displease,

To bear the sprouts of thy iniquities;
 Provoke my wrath, to feel my aching head
 With vile abominations overspread,
 Call'd, by the wicked, horns; those shame-
 ful marks

Of man's neglect, and woman's sinful works;
 Such that of old were brandish'd on the brows
 Of the huge beast, that from the pit arose;
 A burning scandal to the peaceful saints,
 Whose foreheads need no weapons of de-
 fence.

I, therefore, Rachel, say again, take
 heed,
 And raise not to thy spouse the serpent's
 feed;

Satan's a subtle tempter, and, 'tis thought,
 Seduc'd the first weak woman to be naught;
 Has many ways to draw thee from the light,
 Into the sinful paths of deadly night.

O! Rachel, these abominations fly,
 The righteous wife should such attacks defy;
 For

For when entic'd, if she but once gives way,
 She's lost, and cannot, if she would, say
 nay ;

If once the spirit's check'd, the flesh is frail,
 And darkness o'er the light will soon prevail,
 When lustful nature in the heart takes place,
 The best of saints may sin, in spite of grace,
 And, quite forgetful of their holy state,
 Trace the dark footsteps of the reprobate.

R A C H E L.

Thou hast no cause, Aminadab, to be
 Thus troubled with the thorns of jealousy.
 I fear the forked evil has possess'd
 The inward tabernacle of thy breast,
 And makes thee think, without a reason
 why,

That I've forsook the light, and trod awry :
 But I indeed can solemnly affirm
 I never did thee wrong, or meant thee
 harm ;

But ever since our hands were join'd, have
 been

True as a lanthorn to the light within,
 Which, as at night it's handed thro' the
 streets,

Displays it's lustre to each eye it meets ;
 So do I hope, when I'm abroad with thee,
 Our friends my shining innocence may see,
 And,

And, thro' my outward modesty, descry
 I've too much light within, to tread awry.
 Let no ill thoughts thy righteous spirit teaze,
 For groundless jealousy's a bad disease ;
 And if it once be harbour'd in thy breast,
 Will raise thee horns, altho' thy wife be
 chaste.

A M I N A D A B.

O! Rachel, mention not those odious
 sprouts :

The very name begets tormenting doubts.
 So harsh a sound, from out a woman's
 mouth,

Reflects upon a spouse that's past his youth ;
 My righteous spirit fills with restless fears,
 And worse than pop'ry, terrifies my ears ;
 Provokes my hand to scratch my itching
 brow,

And makes me look dismay'd, I know not
 how.

So he that walks into a country hall,
 And sees a buck's head nail'd against the
 wall,

May grow possess'd of some unlucky whim,
 And fancy that the antlers point at him :
 Just as the sight, so likewise may the name
 Of horns, a husband's jealousy inflame.

As frightful tales do our attention draw,
 And make us dream of things we never saw ;
 So

So horns, when talk'd on, may confound
our wits,

And make us cuckolds in our own conceits.

Let the high church-men wear such forked
plants;

They ought not to be nam'd among the saints.

Such persecuting weapons should be wore

Only by those who love the scarlet whore,

That by their sprouting heads they may be
known

To be the bucks and bulls of Babylon;

Those wicked monsters, who were wont to
gore

And teaze the poor elect, in times of yore,

And made us cry aloud, thro' all the land,

The times of persecution are at hand.

R A C H E L.

Prithee, Aminadab, make no complaints;
Were some not wicked, there would be
no saints;

And should not high church brows with
antlers sprout,

'Twould be no comfort then to be without.

The wicked should be known by marks
uncouth;

Let them be horn'd, I'll keep thy forehead
smooth:

K

The

The reprobate's the foil, the faint the gem ;
 'Tis by their sins that we the brighter seem.
 Were they to grow as good as us, I say,
 We doubtless should become as bad as they ;
 Distinction then would be entirely lost,
 And we no more our godliness could boast.



M E M O I R S
O F
Miss *FANNY LOVEMORE*;

AN AUTHENTIC NARRATIVE.



THE heroine of these memoirs derived her extraction from parents, who lived in a happy mean, the most eligible situation of human life. Her father enjoyed an estate of about five hundred pounds a year, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, where he lived beloved by his friends, and respected by all within the circle of his acquaintance.

Having received a good education, Fanny, at the age of fourteen years, began to feel more sensibly those longings for pleasures

of the animal kind, which principally influenced her future conduct.

There lived with her father at that time a footman, not more than two years older than herself, who possessed those qualities, that are capable of stealing upon the affections of simple and unexperienced nymphs. She never beheld this youth without extraordinary emotion, which he observing, sympathised with her, and sent forth the kindest glances..

Fanny, ignorant of the nature of her case, sought all opportunities of interviews with a young fellow, who had captivated her heart, and solely possessed her affections. Her assiduity was soon recompensed; for, before the expiration of a month, her state of uncertainty was at an end. One evening, her father and mother being absent on a visit, she had retired into a summer-house in their garden, and was amusing herself with reading the description of an amorous intercourse, in one of our modern romances. At the instant that she came to the most striking part, Simon, (for that was his name) being sent home by his mistress for something she had left in the summer-house, opened the door, and by his countenance indicated at once joy and surprise.

He

He begged she would excuse the interruption, and was going to execute his mistress's order; but finding in Miss Fanny an air of complacency, he prolonged his stay; till at length the young lady, incapable of withstanding any longer the impulse of her first love, desired him to sit down a few moments: nor did he fail (after having shut the door) of complying with her request.

To describe every circumstance of this interview, would be rather tedious and indelicate; we shall therefore recount only the consequences of it.

After Simon had far exceeded the time allotted by his mistress, for the discharge of his duty, they parted with equal reluctance, but not without mutual resolves of frequent assignations in that spot, which had afforded them such consummate joys.

Their stolen pleasures continued near two years; and such was Fanny's success, that the connection was never discovered by the parents: but at length an unhappy incident deprived the poor girl of her paramour.

The old lady hired a maid-servant, who, though but a country girl, could boast attractions superior to many fine ladies. These soon drew the notice of Simon, who behaved to her in such a manner, as could not escape the notice of Miss Lovemore. The

young lady therefore upbraided him with inconstancy: but the rogue, with an intrepidity of assurance, affirmed with many oaths, that her suspicions were groundless. However her doubts were soon converted into a certainty; and Fanny, finding it was in vain to attempt to prevent the effects of a passion, she knew to be so predominant, resolved not to concern herself with Simon's connection with Dolly; but to keep up her former correspondence with him, as if nothing had happened.

Simon continued to divide his affluities between them; and though their demands were frequent, he acquitted himself but too well; for marks of pregnancy soon appeared upon Dolly, whose master and mistress shrewdly suspecting him as the cause, made so diligent a scrutiny, that at last they came to the truth. When they had made this discovery, it is natural to suppose they would not retain such domestics in their house, and accordingly both Simon and Dolly were turned out of doors.

Poor Fanny languished three months after their expulsion without tasting the joys of love. A second, a third intrigue, afforded relief. These were succeeded by others: yet Fanny was not satisfied. At last

last an opportunity offered, whereby her relish for variety was fully gratified.

Her aunt Susan, who happened to come down to pay a visit to her brother Love-more, had not been long at their house before she took an opportunity of proposing to her parents to send her up to town with her, insinuating her expectation, that Fanny would there shortly meet with an advantageous match. Her parents readily consented; and after she had taken leave of her father and mother, with little regret on either side, she departed with her aunt for London in the stage coach.

Nothing remarkable occurred during their journey: they arrived that night in London; her aunt immediately sent for a hackney coach, and ordered the coachman to drive to the Rose in Ayliff-street, Goodman's-fields.

When arrived, as it was then late, and her aunt and she were much fatigued with their journey, supper was served up in a back parlour; which being over, she wished her a good night, and bidding the maid light her to her room, went up stairs. Fanny, when they entered the room, eyed this maid attentively, while the other viewed her with equal earnestness, till their surprise was rendered mutual, by Fanny discovering in her
Dolly

Dolly Dripping, the cook, and she in the other Miss Fanny Lovemore, her young mistress sometime before. By asking Dolly several questions, she found from her answers, that her aunt was one of those civil, obliging old ladies, who accommodate gentlemen with a bottle, a private room, and a pretty girl; but vulgarly termed a bawd, who living with Harry Necessary, a celebrated pimp, had assumed his name, and carried on business in conjunction with him.

Miss Lovemore was by no means displeased at receiving this information, as she had always a longing desire to see the world, and promised herself the full gratification of her amorous propensity; nor was she disappointed in her promise, by her aunt's subsequent behaviour.

The old lady told her the next morning at breakfast, it was a pity a young woman of her accomplishments should have been buried so long in the obscurity of a village, because her fortune had been made long since, had she been produced on the brilliant theatre of the town; that as it was not too late, there being no place like London, she should see company immediately; and if she followed her directions, and behaved discreetly, she might assure herself of success.

Fanny

Fanny guessed her meaning, and gave her to understand by her answer, that she was willing to be guided by a woman of her superior experience and understanding.

About nine o'clock company came; Fanny remained a while in a back parlour, near the room where they met, by the direction of her aunt, who soon after introduced a gentleman, who had contracted with her for a fresh piece of goods.

The company was composed of five gentlemen, and five ladies, who appeared at first sight to be of the profession into which our heroine had been just initiated.

After supper the gentlemen and ladies plied the glass with equal alacrity, and Fanny being pressed by her gallant, was prevailed on to take her glass in rotation.

After a night spent in singing, swearing, and obscene discourse, each gentleman retired with his Dulcinea, and Fanny played her part to the utmost satisfaction both of her gallant and pious tutoress.

Her new lover having passed a second night with her, his passion abated, inasmuch that he desired not her company a third; which was a pleasing circumstance to Fanny, who, from a fondness of variety, was already grown tired of him.

She

She had not long lived with her good old aunt Necessary, before her greatest anxiety was to visit the theatres; of which she had heard so much in the country, that she could not rest till she beheld their lustre and magnificence. Accordingly a coach was hired, and Miss Juliet (for that was the name she assumed) was committed to the care of the trusty Dolly, who was most punctually enjoined to prevent her being trepanned, and return her to the care of her aunt in safety.

Their conversation turned upon various subjects, till they reached Covent-Garden Piazza, when Miss was conducted by Dolly into the green boxes, that being the place of resort for the gayer ladies of the profession. During the music after the first act, she was applied to by one of the orange women, who informed her, that the gentleman in regimentals, in the opposite box, desired, if agreeable, she would spare him a seat with her, as he had something of importance to communicate.

Miss Lovemore could not have heard a more agreeable proposal, and therefore sent back a polite invitation, which was immediately accepted, and she rendered happy by being seated near a gay, handsome young fellow.

When

When the play was over, as neither the officer nor Miss were averſe to each other, an agreement was made, without much heſitation, to adjourn to a neighbouring tavern, and paſs an hour together before they parted. Accordingly they left the play-houſe juſt as the entertainment began, quitting one ſcene of delight for another, which, though leſs pompous, was more ſolid; and, having expeditiouſly taſted of the joys both of Bacchus and Venus, Miſs and her conductreſs ſet out for her aunt's, whither they arrived about twelve o'clock.

This taſte of the pleaſures of the gay part of the town ſerved but to inflame the deſire of our heroine to quit her ſituation, which ſhe ſoon found means to effect by ſtratagem. Having learnt from the officer his place of abode, ſhe ſent him a letter, wherein ſhe deſired he would apply to the lady, of whom he told her, and ſend her an account of his ſucceſs by an answer directed to a perſon in the neighbourhood, whom ſhe uſed as a means of private conveyance of whatever ſhe choſe ſhould not come to the hands of her aunt.

Three days only had elapſed, before ſhe received an account of the reſidence her kind friend had procured for her, and alſo of the moſt advantageous method to herſelf,
in

in which she could get out of the hands of the old lady. It was proposed, that the officer should come as it were by chance to their house, select her from the rest of the ladies, stay with her two or three days, spend his money freely, and then desire the favour of Mrs. Necessary to permit Miss Juliet to pass a week or ten days with him in the country.

This stratagem succeeded; for lieutenant Easy behaved with such generosity and politeness, that the old lady complied with his request, and permitted Miss to take her best attire with her, in order to do credit to so worthy a gentleman. Accordingly they took post chaise, set out together, and having passed the day in the country, returned to town at night, when Miss was conducted to the house of an hospitable old lady, not far from Bow-street.

Her new landlady treated her with every token of respect, passed the highest encomiums on her fine face and elegant figure, and assured her that every measure should be taken that could contribute to her pleasure and satisfaction. Her good friend lieutenant Easy spent the night with her in retaliation of his services, and the next morning departed, having wished her the utmost success.

Possessed

Possessed of the united charms of person and accomplishments, Miss Lovemore outvied all the ladies in the house, became the toast of the Garden, was visited by persons of the first rank, and enjoyed the supreme gratification of her darling passions.

She now began to think herself above living in subjection to the old lady, and waited with impatience an opportunity of altering her condition. Nor did she wait long: a gentleman with whom she had an interview one night, charmed with her person and accomplishments, proposed to take her into keeping, and she very gladly accepted his offer.

Mr. Worthy, who took her into keeping, was possessed of an immense fortune in Jamaica, to which were added the strictest probity, and the nicest sentiments of honour; in short, he merited the much prostituted appellation of GENTLEMAN. He provided her elegant lodgings near the Temple, where he had chambers; there seldom passed a day, but he paid her a visit, and frequently used to sup with her, and pass the night at her lodgings. Mr. Worthy was so very polite, that if any engagement prevented his visiting her, he would send to let her know, that she might not wait for him to no purpose. He hap-

L

pened

pened one day to send his French hair-dresser upon this errand; and he delivered his message with such a grace, that Miss began to think him very capable of supplying the place of his master.

Observing that Monsieur Friseur, after the delivery of his message, was preparing to take his leave with a low bow, she told him she had something to ask him about Mr. Worthy, and desired him to sit down, which, after a modest excuse, he did. When he was seated, she drew her chair near his, and informing him that she feared Mr. Worthy was inconstant, asked him how he thought a woman should behave to an inconstant lover? He answered, “Den
 “Madame he deserve dat his maitress
 “should be inconstant to him, vich is
 “de most terrible ting in de varlde.” By this she perceived that Friseur understood her meaning; but to enforce it the more she added, “Surely Monf. Friseur,
 “you speak of inconstancy as a thing pardurable in our sex, as well as your
 “own.” “Et sans contredis, Madame,
 “without doubt, Madame,” he replied,
 “It is just de same ting; why should de
 “gentleman have any privilege dat is
 “deny to de lady?”

Without

Without prolonging the affair, things fell out in such a manner, that the Monsieur had very good reasons for not informing Mr. Worthy of the conversation that passed between them. But they repeated not long their stolen joys, before they were detected by the gentleman; for on a certain occasion, while Fanny and her French paramour indolently reposed, and reclined on each other, Mr. Worthy came in, and no sooner saw them in such a posture, than he fell upon Monsieur, kicked him round the room, and then down stairs. Having recollected himself a little, he signified to the lady, that it was his resolution, she should not stay an hour longer in those lodgings, so that she was obliged to quit her new apartment, which she had not occupied above three months, and once more seek her fortune in the wide world.

Fanny Lovemore seems to have been formed, both in person and disposition, for a woman of pleasure; and it is remarkable, that she never remained long in one place without gaining a particular admirer. To prove this observation, she had not long left her keeper, before she was engaged to Mr. Etiquet, a gentleman of considerable fortune, who soon carried her over with

him to France. From the various objects she beheld on her arrival at Paris, she formed conjectures of a thousand agreeable circumstances, which she afterwards found realized.

Etiquet took an hotel near the Pontneuf, where they lived in extreme splendor, and saw a great deal of good company. She had several frolicks in gallantry, unnoticed by her keeper, who did not confine himself to her alone, but frequently passed an evening with some French lady of his acquaintance. It was certainly noble and generous in this gentleman to indulge his mistress in a liberty, which he took himself, as well as acting perfectly consistent with the golden rule.

Fanny had not long lived in a round of pleasures, before a period was put to them by the death of her paramour, who was killed in a duel by a French officer, whom he had provoked by asserting the superiority of the English to the French government, and political administration.

Upon his death she set out for Calais, where she had the good fortune to find the packet ready to sail; and, having embarked on board it, had a favorable passage to old England.

Soon

Soon after her arrival, she was taken into keeping by Solomon Levi, a rich Jew, to whom she had no objection but his advanced age and peculiar religion. But his wealth overballanced these considerations.

Notwithstanding the general obloquy and reproach, under which this people lies, she found Mr. Levi to be a very worthy man, and was greatly pleased with her situation, because her keeper was so much engaged in business, that he had not an opportunity of taking notice of the frequent infidelities she was guilty of towards him.

She lived with Mr. Levi till his death, which happened about two years after; but as he died suddenly, there was no provision made for her, and she was again obliged to look out for a new keeper.

She now lived with a Mr. Chance very agreeably for some months, assured that her lover was a man of fortune, as they lived with a splendor that could not be supported at a small expence. But the bright scene soon changed; for Mr. Chance suddenly disappeared, and poor Fanny was arrested by the landlady for board and lodging, and conveyed to the Fleet, the too frequent residence of w——s and authors.

The confined life of a jail appeared very tedious and insipid to a woman of Fanny

Lovemore's disposition; but when she had languished a considerable time, good fortune sent her a companion capable of alleviating the uneasiness of her situation.

A gentleman was brought to prison, who, though too far advanced in years to be amiable, had a very advantageous person; and there was something extremely engaging and agreeable in his conversation. It was very happy that she met this new acquaintance; but her happiness received a considerable addition, when a servant in livery one morning brought him a letter, by which he received intelligence, that a friend of his had advanced the sum in question, and that he should be set at liberty that very day. Mr. Friendly was overjoyed at the news; and Fanny had no less reason to be so, as he had proposed to take her home as soon as he was released. The footman being called to receive some directions, she was agreeably surprised with the sight of her long-lost Simon.

Being released the same day as Mr. Friendly, she lived with him in great tranquillity, esteeming this the happiest part of her life; for, though her sensual enjoyments were not so strong as they had been in her earlier days, she was free from those inquietudes that ever attend strong passions.

Though

Though she lived in the country, she was contented, as Simon was in the same house, and their mutual passion had subsided into a friendship cemented by the firmest ties.

In about four years Mr. Friendly died, having settled an annuity of forty pounds upon his dear Fanny. Upon this she proposed to Simon to go to London, and follow a little business, which the bounty of her keeper had enabled her to do. Simon agreed to the proposal; and it was determined that he should apply to a gentleman, whom he had served in an honorable post, to procure a commission for being officer to the sheriff of Middlesex. This reputable employment being obtained, a house was taken near Tavistock-Row, and fitted up for the reception of persons, who are unfortunately suspended between the fear of a jail, and hope of release from the mercy of creditors. Nor was this their sole occupation; for, though our heroine was declining into the vale of years, she took the same delight in ministering to the pleasures of others, that she formerly did in sharing them. Therefore it was given out amongst ladies of her acquaintance, that their old friend Lovemore had retired, and kept a house very convenient for private assignations.

Such

Such has been her assiduity to oblige all, who have favoured her with their company, that she has great business, and vies with most of the bagnios in the Garden for good wines and good furniture; for though envy may say, that she keeps a spunging-house, may not justice retort, And so doth the bagnio-keeper? For every bagnio, that is, every bawdy-house under the denomination of a bagnio, is a spunging-house, though every spunging-house is not a bagnio.

Thus, after many various adventures and vicissitudes of fate, is our heroine at length settled in the only employ for which she is fitted both by experience and disposition; and in all probability the first object of her love will remain the only object, till age shall deprive her of that passion which nothing else could allay.

DIALOGUE

Such



D I A L O G U E

*Between an old amorous Knight, and a young
Strumpet he was drawn in to marry, just
come out of Yorkshire to take a View of the
Town.*

H U S B A N D.

WELL, now, my dear, I think we've
spent

A week in love and merriment;
In a few days we'll e'en set forward
Our tedious journey to the norward,
To view your lands, and take possession
Of your estate and habitation;
And if I find the place is airy
And healthful, we'll resolve to tarry,
New furbish up the ancient hall,
And settle there for good and all.

L A D Y.

L A D Y.

I wish, my dear, that you may find
 The house and gardens suit your mind,
 And that it's lonely situation
 May justly claim your approbation:
 But truly I am apt to fear,
 When you see how it is, and where,
 You'll think your quality too great
 For such a mansion and estate,
 Because it has been farm'd by two
 Or three of meaner rank than you.
 I therefore fear you'll not consent
 T' inhabit such a tenement:
 For here's my all; and, to be plain,
 Your farther hopes are but in vain.
 The whole of my poor narrow fortune
 Will lie within the nuptial curtain;
 You've had it all, I do protest,
 Between the sheets, and you know best
 The worth of what you have possess.

H U S B A N D.

You may jest on, but you forget
 I've got the deeds of your estate;
 I've all your writings, I am safe,
 Your banter only makes me laugh.
 Besides, I've had, from sev'ral hands,
 A good account of all your lands;

Know

Know every tittle of your fortune,
 What's doubtful, and what's truly certain.
 To think what pretty tales you make,
 What wit you shew, what pains you take,
 To try your husband and your lover,
 In hopes to cunningly discover
 Which is most welcome to his arms,
 Your fortune, or your youthful charms:
 But I assure you, still the latter
 Is the dear blessing I sought a'ter;
 Tho' a good dowry, I confess,
 Adds something to the happiness;
 Because the richer still we be,
 The more secure from poverty.

L A D Y.

Dream as you please of golden joys,
 And think you've made a wealthy choice;
 But, as I live, at last you'll find
 Your hopes all vanish into wind;
 For all the writings you have seen
 Were only forg'd to draw you in,
 And in reality relate
 To nothing but a feign'd estate;
 Fat acres floating in the air,
 And mighty fums, the Lord knows where.
 And this, by all the charms of youth
 And beauty, I aver for truth:
 I there-

I therefore beg you'll not deceive
 Yourself, but what I say believe,
 And not depend on idle fancies,
 For all my writings are romances,
 Contriv'd by cunning heads to gain me
 A husband able to maintain me.
 And since 'twas your unhappy lot
 To be the gudgeon to be caught,
 I humbly beg you to be easy;
 For if my person will not please ye,
 I have no lands to mend the matter,
 Nor bags to make your bargain better.

H U S B A N D.

I am amaz'd! And can there be
 So beautiful a snake as thee?
 O jilt, am I at last out-witted,
 Betray'd, impos'd upon, and cheated?
 Tempted to take a wicked, frail,
 Alluring serpent by the tail?
 And hug the vermin, that has bit
 The loving head that cherish'd it?
 Nor are yourself, you wicked creature,
 By your deceit, a jot the better.

L A D Y.

Yes, I'm a lady, by your favour;
 That's something I have gain'd however;

But

But had I been what you suppos'd,
 I find I had been finely noos'd
 To an old surfeited debauch,
 A beggar'd knight without a coach,
 A fumbler with a dipt estate!
 I vow and swear, a hopeful mate
 For a rich heiress full of charms,
 To chuse into her youthful arms.
 No: had I been that happy she,
 Your worship took me first to be,
 You should have been no match for me. }

H U S B A N D.

Fly from me, Jezebel, to ease me,
 And, now you've chous'd me, do not teaze
 me.

You strumpet, get you from my sight,
 I hate you, as an owl the light:
 You teasing, prating spawn of evil;
 You cunning, pretty toad; you devil;
 You cheating minx, I'll never own ye;
 I'll have no wife that has no money.
 Get thee, I say, from out my reach,
 Or I shall scratch thee for a witch:
 I'm by your forcery enchanted,
 Hag-ridden, plagu'd, tormented, haunted;
 And shall, unless you fly the place,
 Spit pins and needles in thy face.

M

L A D Y.

L A D Y.

Well said, my dear, I'm now assur'd
 You've a great value for your word,
 And that my beauty was the bait,
 That tempted more than my estate.
 Tho' disappointed of the rents
 Of my fat lands and tenements,
 And find my fortune is so small,
 That your own hand may cover all;
 Yet how your amorous flame continues
 To cheer your heart, and warm your sinews!
 What due respect, how much good nature,
 You shew to your dear charming creature!
 Poor gentleman! had I not lov'd,
 How fatal must my scorn have prov'd!
 But what coy dame could take upon her
 To slight so brave a man of honour,
 And with a cross disdainful frown,
 Doom him to stab, to hang, or drown;
 When his pure love was so refin'd,
 His tongue so true, his heart so kind,
 That he despis'd ignoble dross,
 And valued nothing but the loss,
 For her sweet temper, and her beauty,
 And something else above the shoe-tie!

H U S.

H U S B A N D.

O! impudence, to thus upbraid me,
 When your vile cunning has betray'd me!
 What wanton forcerefs have I wedded?
 What beggar hugg'd? What strumpet bed-
 ded?

Who has, for years, along the side
 Of Holborn-ditch, and Fleet-street ply'd!
 I'll swear, a very hopeful bride!

Be gone, I say, or I shall thumb
 Your trollilols, and foot your bum;
 Bid my man turn you out of door;
 And, slut, if e'er you own me more,
 I'll cry aloud, a whore, a whore!

L A D Y.

Indeed, Sir Samuel, if you do,
 I'll cry out, cuckold, cuckold! too.
 However, since your spleen's so high,
 I'll quit your room till by and by,
 And give your passion time to cool,
 That reason may again bear rule.

But still remember, I'm your wife;
 And must and will be so for life;
 For law can do no less than right her,
 Wh'as done no more than bit the biter.

MEMOIRS,
LIFE and ADVENTURES

O F

Miss *BETSY CAMERON*.



THIS lady first drew her breath in the keen air of a northern climate of England, where she lived in all the simplicity of rural enjoyment, till a fatal accident forced her to exchange those peaceful abodes, for the continual noise and hurry, as well as ensnaring vices of a town-life. The place in which she lived was extremely lonely, and the people simple and ignorant to an excess.

Her

Her father was an industrious labourer, whose weekly allowance was poor five shillings; a sum that could not have sufficed for the maintenance of a wife and six children, had not the mother and four daughters been continually employed in spinning, the only thing they were taught. In this situation our heroine remained a sharer in the poverty and content of those with whom she lived, till she was thirteen years old, when she had the misfortune to lose her mother.

Having communicated the manner of her life to her young female acquaintance, they unanimously advised her to leave her father and go to London, where in all probability she would not be nearer starving than in her present situation. The advice of her friends determined her to execute this scheme.

She was not quite fifteen when she set out, with no more money in her pocket than was necessary to pay her passage in the waggon, and maintain her on the road: She arrived in London about noon, and entering the tap-room, was accosted by a motherly-looking woman, who observing to her that she could guess her business in town, informed her that she knew of a very worthy lady that wanted a sober, virtuous

girl, and preferred a person that came lately out of the country.

Cameron, ignorant of the frauds practised in this metropolis, returned the benevolent stranger many thanks for her disinterested favour, and submitting herself to her guidance, a coach was called, and she was conducted to Mrs. Rigby's, near St. James's-street. She was so much awed by the presence of so great a lady, as she fancied her, that she stood dropping her little country courtesies at the door as fast as possible, without attempting to speak.

The good lady, seeing there was no end of her civility, or her silence, came up to her, took her by the hand, and led her to a chair. When she was seated, she begged she would not be ashamed, as she might depend on the kindest treatment there, as well as be assured that she would behave to her more like a mother than a mistress. She observed the old lady give a significant look at a young woman who was in the room, which she construed into a token of approbation of her conduct; and then expressing great pleasure in having Betsy added to the number of her children, (a term unknown to the girl in her sense) she kissed her, and told her she would introduce her to a great many sisters. Accordingly several young

young women were called down, who all received her very kindly, and asked her many questions. She observed they were diverted at her answers, which was no wonder to her, being sensible they must appear very odd and awkward to such fine ladies.

As the old lady knew by experience, that an awkward rustic deportment was very desirable to many gentlemen, she determined to cherish it in her new prize, and for that purpose charged all her young women to avoid every thing that might lessen her ignorance in any particular instance. She kept her out of the way of her company, telling her she must not appear till she had procured proper clothes for her, and a mantua-maker was employed to fit some she had by her to her person. When she was perfectly equipped, she was suffered to drink tea in the parlour with the gentlemen who came to the house; but always directed to retire to her room very soon.

After this manner of proceeding for a few days, the old lady told her, that Mr. Gay, one of the gentlemen who had drank tea with them two or three times, had desired to see her that afternoon, without going into so much company, and therefore she should receive him in her own room.

Betsy

Betsy expressed her surprise, that a man of his appearance should prefer the conversation of such an ignorant, unbred girl as herself, to that of the young ladies, who were so much more genteel and agreeable. The old lady told her that her ignorance was her charm, that Mr. Gay was delighted with her innocence, and declared he never saw so enchanting a young creature.

During this conversation between Betsy and Mrs. Rigby, Mr. Gay arrived, and the old lady being called out of the room, she was left *tete a tete* with that gentleman. Though the venal wretch had sold this interview at a pretty good price, Mr. Gay engaged to forbear shocking her vulgar notions; and accordingly, when the stipulated time was expired, Mrs. Rigby returned, and not long after he took his leave, having obtained permission to wait on her the next day.

The next day according to appointment Mr. Gay came, and was shewn up to Miss Cameron's room. As the liberty he had purchased was more extensive than the day before, he took such freedoms as surprised the innocent, ignorant, country girl; who told him if he did not desist from such words and actions, she would go and tell Mrs. Rigby, whom she considered in the light of a mother.

a mother. As his familiarities rather increased, Betsey acquainted her what a monstrous rude man Mr. Gay was, and that he was so desperate bold and impudent she would stay with him no longer; the old woman answered, "How so, Child? may not a man take what liberty he pleases with his wife?" The astonished wench replied, "His wife! why I never was so much as in the same church with him in all my life." "Pooh! girl, said Rigby, none but low country people make all that fuss about marriage; no other ceremony is required among people of fashion, than for a gentleman to tell a lady that he will marry her daughter, and then, on her consent, they become man and wife."

She then proceeded to tell her, that as she had lost her mother, and was adopted by her as a child, it was her incumbent duty to obey, and yield to Mr. Gay as her husband. Poor Betsey's scruples being thus satisfied by the art of the old seducer, she left her; Mr. Gay was introduced, and obtained a consummate gratification of his desires, and she afterwards received his visits regularly with much pleasure and no remorse.

When

When the weather grew fine, Mr. Gay took her out of town a few days, to a place about twenty miles distant from London, and by such little excursions reconciled her the better to staying at Mrs. Rigby's; but business at length called him to his country house, where he did not think proper to carry her; and after many charges to his mother (as he called her) to take care of his wife, left her with excuses, which though he thought plausible, did not prevent her resenting his not suffering her to accompany him.

Mr. Gay had not been absent a week, before Mrs. Rigby introduced a gentleman to Betsy, who, persuaded that the former pretence could not avail a second time, expressed her resentment very freely, and complained to the old woman that he had attempted to be as familiar as if he was her husband.

Upon which this mistress in iniquity, never wanting in a device to perpetrate her accursed designs, brought him to her one night, after she was in bed and fast asleep.

As Mr. Gay did not return till near a fortnight after, this gentleman continued his visits during that time; a circumstance which, though it gave Betsy some uneasiness, did not affect her so much as at first. Mr. Gay's

Gay's arrival was more agreeable to her, as it put an end to the other gentleman's visits, though the perfidious old wretch most solemnly declared the perfect retirement in which his wife had lived during his absence, and protested she had not beheld the face of a man from the day he left her. Mr. Gay knew her too well to depend upon her word, or even her oath, and therefore enquired of Betsey concerning the truth of what she had affirmed.

She answered his questions with a frankness and simplicity, which pleaded her excuse better than all the force of rhetoric, but exasperated him the more against Mrs. Rigby.

Being a man not destitute of humanity, he beheld her situation with some degree of sympathy, and therefore, to relieve her present distress, he promised her an everlasting constancy, and assured her of his resolution to deliver her from the power of a woman, dead to every sentiment of honour or honesty, and open to the practice of every thing that can disgrace human nature.

Mr. Gay spent the evening with Betsey at Mrs. Rigby's; but as soon as he rose in the morning, acquainted her with his design of taking her away. To this she absolutely refused

refused consent, with all the rage of a mercenary wretch, who fears being deprived of what she esteems the most valuable property she has; but Mr. Gay, by threatening to have her brought to punishment, and her infamous house suppressed, at length prevailed and carried her off.

Miss Cameron lived upwards of twenty months with this keeper, about which time he was captivated with the charms of another woman, perhaps not more engaging, but certainly more new than Betsy.

She had perceived the decay of Mr. Gay's affection with some concern, though without the bitter pangs, which those feel at a lover's inconstancy, who are passionately enamoured. She had never conceived a passion for Mr. Gay; his person and manner indeed were agreeable; his age about forty; he had much complaisance and good nature, was generous and fond of her; but had none of those tender delicacies of mind and behaviour, which charm even the coldest heart.

As convenience, therefore, was principally concerned, she was consolable, and heard Mr. Gay's design without reproaches; for which he acknowledged himself obliged, and promised a continuance of his friendship and good offices. As Betsy's circumstances

stances were now considerably reduced, she took a cheaper lodging, and abridged herself of every superfluous expence; but took care to maintain a genteel appearance, in point of dress.

When her whole stock was exhausted, she was reduced to the necessity of seeing company; a circumstance which afforded a variety of adventures, as will appear from the sequel of this narrative.

Miss Cameron had seen enough of life to teach her the ordinary requisites of dress and deportment, which, added to the charms of person she still retained, rendered her a most desirable woman, and engaged in her service some very great personages.

As she was sitting one afternoon in her dining-room, amusing herself with viewing the passengers in the street, a gentleman came by in a chariot, and, casting a glance up at the window, immediately bowed to her. She returned the salute, though she had no personal knowledge of him, but imagined, by the equipage, he was a foreigner. Wherefore, observing where the chariot stopped, she enquired of the servant of the house, who inhabited that into which she had seen him enter. She was soon informed, that it was a house of lodgings, which were at present occupied by some
N foreign

foreign gentlemen, who the week before arrived in England.

She placed herself again several times at the window, in hopes of having another sight him ; but as he chanced not to pass by while she was there, she could not gratify her curiosity.

While she was ruminating with herself, she heard a knock at the door, and presently the maid came to tell her, that the foreign gentleman's servant, who lived in the street, waited below, having a message to deliver to her from his master. Betsey ordered her directly to shew the man up stairs, and at his entrance he acquainted her, " that Monsieur Bijoux, Marquis de Fanfaron, desired the favour of permission to pay his respects to her, which he should deem equally a pleasure and an honour."

This polite and unexpected message made Betsey's countenance glow with vanity ; but as she was then in dishabille, she returned for answer, " that she should be glad of the honour of seeing the Marquis next morning."

Monsieur Bijoux, the pretended Marquis, accordingly came between eleven and twelve next day ; and the first complimentary salutations being over, they entered into discourse as freely, as though they had been

been many years acquainted. After some time spent in this manner, he desired the favour of being permitted to renew his visit at another opportunity ; and Miss in return assured him, that she should always esteem it as doing her a very great honour. Then, taking his leave in a polite manner, he withdrew ; Betsy remaining vastly exhilarated at the pleasure of receiving a visit from so accomplished a gentleman.

Monfieur Bijoux was of a very amorous complexion, and had met with pretty good success among the ladies in his travels ; though, having never been in London before, he had not met with any opportunity of engaging in intrigues. From his conversation with English gentlemen, he had acquired a tolerable knowledge of the tongue, and could converse on most topics pretty freely.

Miss Cameron had perception enough to see, that she appeared very agreeable in the eyes of Monf. Bijoux ; and therefore she took an opportunity one evening, when he was at supper with her, to enter into discourse concerning love, and thereupon asked Monfieur “ what he thought of the English “ ladies.” He replied, “ that the chief “ part of those he had seen were so exceed- “ ingly handsome, as hardly to be equalled

“ in the world ; but he had been so unfor-
 “ tunate hitherto as never to be engaged in
 “ company with any besides herself, other-
 “ wise he certainly should have lost his
 “ heart.”

“ Oh ! Sir, replied Betsy, if our English
 “ beauties are so engaging, and your heart
 “ so ready to be disposed of, I think I have
 “ a prior claim to it.” Monsieur appeared
 charmed with this smart repartee, and Miss
 promised herself mighty advantages from
 his acquaintance, infomuch that, warmed
 with the third bottle of claret, they mutu-
 ally agreed to sacrifice to Venus as well as
 to Bacchus.

Though Betsy neither demanded nor re-
 ceived any pecuniary gratification at this
 interview, she vainly flattered herself she
 should be taken into keeping by the Mar-
 quis, and entertained in a manner agreeable
 to his present pompous appearance : but
 these hopes were soon banished ; for the pre-
 sumptuous Bijoux not only arrogated to
 himself a title to reward his services, but
 on her denial availed himself of an oppor-
 tunity of paying himself the wages he
 thought his due.

Amongst other valuable things she pos-
 sessed, she had been presented by Mr. Gay
 with a very fine brilliant diamond solitaire,
 valued

valued at two hundred guineas, which she generally wore about her neck tied to a black ribbon: on this the noble Marquis had for some time fixed his eye, and laid many schemes to get it into his possession, till the following at length succeeded: in the fondest moment of dalliance, under pretence of kissing her snowy bosom, he made shift to bite the solitaire from the ribbon, as it hung about her neck without her perceiving the fraud; and sold it to an eminent jeweller in New-Bond-Street, who looked upon Bijoux as a nobleman, since he bore the title and maintained the outside appearance of one.

Kitty's fame now grew daily, insomuch that she was invited to frequent Mrs. P———'s, near May-Fair, a house to which none resort but ladies of pleasure of the first rank, and such gentlemen who pay very liberally for their entertainment. Nor was she inattentive to the benefits, which, on due observance, result from frequenting the best company; she acquired the art of saying a great deal with very little meaning; of observing a due distance between the heart and the tongue, of passing a double entendre with a good grace, and in short of casting the veil of ambiguity over all her words and actions.

Hence our heroine was adapted to the different tempers and dispositions of the students who frequent the seminary of Venus, and could turn their several inclinations and respective peculiarities to her own emolument.

Having obtained the summit of reputation in her profession, with a constitution as yet unimpaired, Miss Cameron is deemed a master piece of nature, carested by all the male votaries of Venus, and bids fair to succeed some renowned ladies, who, with less charms than she possesses, have obtained the empire of the grove.

Nor is she defective in mental qualifications; for though descended from a peasant, and trained to rustic employment alone, since she came abroad into the world, she has minutely observed all incidents that have fallen out within the scope of her knowledge, which having been various as well as interesting, have furnished her with a tolerable knowledge of mankind, and produce a very good effect upon her conduct in rendering her humane, courteous, and grateful; qualities which obscure many female foibles, and add a lustre to her personal accomplishments.

Though it is far from our design, nor have we placed the life of a courtesan in
an

an amiable point of view ; yet a regard to truth obliges us to enumerate the good qualities that are evident in those, of whose lives we present an account to the world ; and it must be acknowledged, that those who labour under the disadvantage of the loss of a good name meêrly from casual incidents, and yet retain many social virtues, are more worthy members of society, and more deserving of praise, than those, who, though they boast their chastity, are living lumber upon the earth, and cannot justly be deemed links in the golden chain of society.

DIALOGUE

D I A L O G U E

Between a prudent Gentleman, and his obliging Lady, about her keeping Company with a certain Gentlewoman of a slender Reputation.

H U S B A N D.

YOU're welcome home, my dear;
 you're come at last;
 I thought you long; 'tis ten o'clock, or past.
 What made you, child, continue out so late?
 You said, at farthest, you'd return by eight.
 A modest wife should have respect to time;
 To break your word, is a provoking crime.
 Where have you been, my dear, that you
 could be
 So thoughtless of your self, as well as me?

WIFE.

W I F E.

Pray, dear, excuse me: 'tis a fault, I
own;

I did not think you'd be at home so soon.
You know my bus'ness chiefly was to pay
A formal visit to my lady Gay;
But coming early thence, before 'twas dark,
I stept to madam Daphne's near the Park,
Where she and I sat chatting, till I vow
The ev'ning slipt away I know not how.

H U S B A N D.

Why will you keep her company? You
know

I've begg'd that you no more would thi-
ther go.

Her air's too wanton, and her tongue too
free;

I fear she breaks the rules of modesty.

Her looks betray the looseness of her mind,
And her mein shews she is to ill inclin'd.

Besides, her reputation is not clear;

I care not to repeat the things I hear.

She's censur'd as a woman of intrigue,

And that she's with a captain now in league:

Nay, worse; for some don't scruple to
report,

She once was pregnant by a lord at court;

And

And that his father, to reward her shame,
Allows her now a stipend for the same.

I've hinted this before, and must you still
Make her your crony, 'gainst your husband's will?

Indeed, my dear, I'm much concern'd to
find,

You should be so imprudent and unkind.

W I F E.

Fame oft reports what none can make
appear,

And envy talks what justice hates to hear.

Censure's an evil very few avoid,

And innocence thereby is much annoy'd.

The modest dame, who little says, is thought

The silent sow, that drinks up all the draught.

The merry gossip is too bold and free,

Her wanton carriage shews her levity.

The pious maid, tho' righteous as a saint,

Does only for a spark the church frequent.

The devout wife must horn her husband's
brows,

And only goes to pray'rs to cheat her spouse.

I hope, my dear, you have not been deny'd,

And therefore wrong what you in vain have
try'd;

For

For I could ne'er in Daphne's looks or mein
Discover what you've heard, or what you've
seen.

H U S B A N D.

But if she's thought to be a wanton dame,
And spiteful tongues have fix'd the evil
shame,

What tho' the fact is not believ'd by you,
If once the world affirms it, then it's true ;
Or tho' it's false, the calumny sticks fast,
And will the nicest reputation blast.

The heav'nly truths we must allow divine,
Those above falshood will for ever shine ;
But worldly truths are what the world re-
ceive,

And falshood only what we misbelieve ;
Therefore if common fame reports her lewd,
It is in vain for you to say she's good.

If you pretend t' extenuate her disgrace,
Yourself will only be believ'd as base :

She, for your friendship, will no better fare,
But you, in her defence, will surely share
The worst reproaches that her name does
bear.

Why then, my dear, will you so foolish
prove,

T'incur those scandals which you can't re-
move.

Consider,

Consider, female reputation's nice,
 The only gem a woman ought to prize:
 It's hard to raise, but easy to exhaust,
 And ne'er can be regain'd, when once it's
 lost.

No matter, whether blemish'd, right or
 wrong,
 By her own actions, or a spiteful tongue,
 If busy fame has spread the ill report,
 She'll still be number'd with the looser sort.

W I F E.

I own I am not willing to be thought
 A wanton wretch, when guiltless of a fault;
 Tho' I believe she's injur'd and abus'd,
 And knows no ills of which she stands ac-
 cus'd.

Yet, since you tell me such reports are spread,
 And by so many talk'd and credited,
 Without my knowledge, there may be some
 fire,
 From whence such smother may at first af-
 pire.

Therefore, my dear, your kind advice I'll
 take,

And from this hour her company forsake.
 I meant no harm, nor shall you find I'll do
 The least offence that shall displease you;
 For

For I have sense to know my sacred trust,
 And shall obey in all things that are just:
 For stubborn wives, who foolishly pursue
 Those headstrong humours which too oft
 they shew,
 Make themselves wretched, and their husbands too.

H U S B A N D.

Your kind compliance with my small request,
 Assures me, in a wife I'm highly blest;
 And, to my satisfaction, serves to prove
 At once your duty, innocence, and love.
 I must confess, I was disturb'd to see
 My dear so fond of such loose company;
 But this obedience has oblig'd me more
 Than your misconduct disoblig'd before:
 And since I've so prevail'd, that you intend
 No future visits to so ill a friend,
 With your desires I'll evermore comply,
 And nothing that a wife can ask deny;
 For she that will obey, deserves to find
 The man she loves, just, generous, and kind.

O

HAVING



HAVING presented our readers with the Lives of some of the most celebrated Ladies now living in the vicinity of Covent-Garden, together with nuptial Dialogues interspersed with natural reflections on the conduct of the parties, whose adventures are recorded; we shall now introduce, as a supplement to our work, which we hope will be of much public utility, in exposing vice and recommending virtue, The ingenious and pleasant **ART of TORMENTING**; to which many unhappy persons have recourse, through the galling reflections which harrafs them on account of leading a life of general dissipation and imprudence.

THE

THE INGENIOUS AND PLEASANT
ART of TORMENTING,

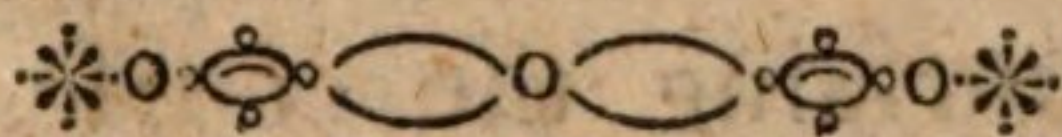
Adapted to the modern Times ;

CONTAINING

Somewhat of NOVELTY and much UTILITY.

Intended for the USE and BENEFIT

Of those LADIES of PLEASURE, who would
get out of their kind Keepers a pretty
Picking ; and particularly for such con-
descending, LOVING WIVES, who would
be happy in the matrimonial State, by
maintaining a just, legal, uncontrolled
SUPERIORITY over their fond, obliging,
and tender Husbands.



Speak Daggers ; but use none.

THE common disposition, with which
either a married couple or two lovers
of intrigue-alamode generally come toge-
ther,

ther, is this. The man, for some qualification, either personal or mental, which he sees, or dreams he sees, in some woman, fixes his affections on that woman; then, instead of endeavouring to fix her affections on himself, he directs all her thoughts, and enjoyment, on settlements, equipage, fine clothes, and every other gratification of vanity within his power and fortune to give her. He pays so thorough an adoration and submission to her in all respects, that he soon perfects a work, perhaps before, half finished to his hands, namely, the making her completely and immoveably in love with——herself. This puts her, for the present, into such good spirits and good humour, that the poor man, from the pleasure he finds in her company, believes her to be in love with him.

A woman of prudence knows when she is well, and rejoices in the discovery of her husband's great affection towards her, as a means for pursuing the course of teasing and tormenting, which I here recommend.

Oh the joy it is to have a kind keeper, cried Miss Languish, who had not goodness of heart enough to be kind to any human creature, and whose joy must therefore arise from having a proper subject to torment! But with what extasy then might the artful

Livia

Livia cry out, Oh the joy it is to have a good husband !

Bring a large fortune to your husband, custom and example will then justify you in being as insolent as you please. But my advice is, that, if you bring him no fortune, you should be as insolent as if you had increased it by thousands : for if a man marries you without a fortune, and raises you perhaps many degrees from the state, to which you was born, is it not for his honour that you should shew him, that your spirit can rise with your fortune ? If the fortune (as before observed) be entirely on your husband's side, you may also be pretty sure of the strength of his affection towards you, as that alone could determine his choice ; and therefore you have the firmest foundation to work upon.

Should your husband be not a man of an independent fortune, but in any trade or profession ; if also he should have met with misfortunes and rubs enough to have kept him back from the high road to riches ; be sure to shew such a despondency towards every scheme or step he takes for the advancement of his fortune, as will sink and depress his spirits, and render him fearful of the event of almost every undertaking. Add also your earnest advice against every

propofal he makes. By this means you will hang fuch a weight on him, that he will have no enjoyment of his life. Should his fchemes and endeavours fucceed, you may enjoy the fruits of his induftry, and find other ways enough to plague him. But fhould they fail, let him not want the additional load of your reproaches, for not having followed your advice; and you may lament as loudly as you please for your poor felf, and your poor children. Say boldly to him, “ See, barbarous man, how, by “ your misconduct, *you* have ruined *my* “ children.” For you muft feem abfolutely to forget, that your husband has any fhare in your mutual offspring; although you fee him pierced with the moft poignant affliction, by his fears for their future welfare.

Should you be a widow, the well-known path lies before you, of infulting, plaguing, and tormenting your fecond husband, by praifes of your firft. And this practice is fo well eftablifhed, that we have an old faw, which advifes no man to marry a widow, unlefs her firft husband was hanged.

A woman, by her profligate behaviour, may bring infamy on herfelf and her husband: by her extravagance, fhe may attempt to ruin him; or by a violent termagancy of temper, fhe may never fuffer him
to

to have a moment's peace or quiet in his house. Such violent measures, therefore, as I have the highest regard to the reputation of my pupils, I absolutely forbid. It is your delicate strokes I recommend, and those must come from pretended fondness.

You may complain of every hour your husband spends from you with any of his friends, as robbing you of his dear company. You may frequently repeat the following fond speech mentioned in the Spectator, " You are all the world to me ; and " why should not I be all the world to " you ? "

Be sure not to like or approve of any of your husband's friends ; and, when in company with them, say so many half-rude things, as will keep him in a continual fright for you, and will make him hasten them away as soon after dinner as possible, to prevent your exposing yourself ; and, perhaps, exposing him to a quarrel, in order to support your ill-manners. As soon as your husband returns home, you may fall on his friends for taking him away from you, and abuse them with all the virulence you are mistress of. But should you have indulged yourself in railing at them, and have said so many bitter things against them, as to have grated your husband's

band's

band's soul, and to have raised in him a little degree of anger, you have nothing to do but to own yourself a weak, silly, fond woman, apt, you may confess, to take prejudices, nay, averfions, to those who would endeavour to share with you the least portion of your husband's affections. Then, bursting into tears, you may add, that nothing but the most hard-hearted wretch in the world could be angry with his poor wife, for hating any body out of love to him; but you did and would hate and detest them all, as long as you lived. On this your husband will be forced to sue for reconciliation; which you must by no means grant, till you have brought him to acknowledge, that the highest mark of affection you can shew towards him, is to hate and abhor all those whom he esteems and loves. This behaviour, even towards his men friends, will pass for love; but, as to all his female acquaintance, you need not fear shewing the highest degree of jealousy towards every woman he speaks to: nay, you may, to shew your extravagant fondness for him, watch his very eyes in company, and fail not to upbraid him with unkindness, for looking at any woman besides yourself. Let a smart curtain lecture also be the certain consequence of his having spoke,

spoke, with the least degree of praise or approbation, of any woman whatsoever. These practices must be where you know they will teaze, and where, also, you have not any real cause for jealousy. But should you have reason to think, that your husband is false to you, the man in such a case, if possible, must be recalled, and got into trammels; for which reason, open rage and resentment against him for his inconstancy must be suppressed, as it might drive him from the company of his cross wife to the arms of his kind mistress. However, you may declare your fondness so great for dear Billy, that you can forgive him any thing, altho' you are determined, if possible, to stab or poison the base wanton harlot, who seduced him from your lawful bed: then, casting your fond arms about his neck, you may utter such a mixture of feigned love, and real reproaches, as will entangle him too strongly to make him break from you, and yet will make him with himself surrounded with a swarm of hornets, rather than incircled with such tormenting endearments.

Suppose your husband has sisters, and is fond of them, be sometimes over-civil and formal to them; at other times perfectly rude, insolent, and ill-bred: but never
leave,

leave, till you have, by some means or other, entirely alienated your husband's affections from them.

But besides nourishing in your mind an inveterate hatred against all your husband's relations and acquaintance, you may shew the highest dislike to every place he was fond of before he married; and express the highest joy and raptures on the very mention of any place, that you used to live in yourself before you was married; and be as lavish as possible of your praises of a single life. You may also, if your husband be not of a very jealous temper, hoard up a parcel of favourite trinkets, as rings, snuff-boxes, &c. which were given you before marriage; and let it appear, from your immoderate fondness for those baubles, that the givers of them are still nearest to your heart.

Carefully study your husband's temper, and find out what he likes, in order never to do any one thing that will please him.

Should he express his approbation of the domestic qualities of a wife, such as family œconomy, and that old-fashioned female employment, the needle; neglect your family as much as ever his temper will bear; and always have your white gloves on your hands. Tell him, that every woman of
spirit

spirit ought to hate and despise a man, who could insist on his wife's being a family drudge ; and declare, that you will not submit to be a cook and a sempstress to any man. But if he loves company, and cheerful parties of pleasure, and would willingly have you always with him, nose him with your great love of needle-work and housewifery. Or should he be a man of genius, and should employ his leisure hours in writing, be sure to shew a tasteless indifference to every thing he shews you of his own. The same indifference, also, may you put on, if he should be a man who loves reading, and is of so communicative a disposition, as to take delight in reading to you any of our best and most entertaining authors. If, for instance, he desires you to hear one of Shakespeare's plays, you may give him perpetual interruptions, by sometimes going out of the room, sometimes ringing the bell to give orders for what cannot be wanted till the next day ; at other times taking notice (if your children are in the room), that Molly's cap is awry, or that Jacky looks pale ; and then begin questioning the child, whether he has done any thing to make himself sick. If you have needle-work in your hands, you may be so busy in cutting out, and measuring
one

one part with another, that it will plainly appear to your husband, that you mind not one word he reads. If all this teazes him enough to make him call on you for your attention, you may say, that indeed you have other things to mind besides poetry; and if he was uneasy at your taking care of your family and children, and mending his shirts, you wished he had a learned wife; and then he would soon see himself in a gaol, and his family in rags. Fail not to be as eloquent as possible on this subject; for I could bring you numberless precedents of silly and illiterate wives, who have half talked their husbands to death, in exclaiming against the loquacity of all women, who have any share of understanding or knowledge.

If your husband be a real domestic man; if he takes delight in his own family, and the company of his wife and children; then be sure never to be easy in your own house; but let visiting, plays, operas, Vauxhall, Ranelagh, &c. be your chief delight. The least restraint from any of these gives you a fair opportunity for pouts or wrangling; and you will also have the whole sex on your side, against the barbarous man who should deny his poor wife the

the free enjoyment of such innocent amusements.

But should your husband be willing either to stay at home, to go abroad, or to lead any kind of life that would be most agreeable to you, never let him find out what would be most agreeable to you: this may be done either by a childish pettishness, and wayward ill-humour with every thing he proposes, or by a mock compliance: for when he says, "Would you like, my dear, to do so, or so?" you may answer, "Let it be just what you like, Mr. B——; for you know I never dispute your will."

Your husband, on observing you particularly fond of something at a friend's table, may desire you to get it for yourself at home; you may then say, that you are so little selfish, that you cannot bear to provide any thing for your own eating; and this you may boldly declare, although it should be your common practice to provide some delicacy for yourself every day. It is most likely, that your husband will let this pass; but if he should not, you may, on detection, fly to tears, and complaints of his cruelty and barbarity, in upbraiding you with so small an indulgence as that of a chicken, or a tart, sometimes, for your

P

own

own eating, when he knows, that your weak stomach will not give you leave to make the horfelike meals that he does.

Manage this scene rightly, and sufficiently reiterate in your husband's ears the words cruel, unkind, barbarous; he will then ask your pardon, and confess himself in fault, doubling his diligence for the future, in providing all sorts of rarities to gratify your palate.

Should your husband, instead of desiring you to please yourself, provide something for you without your knowledge, (as many kind husbands have done) in order to give you a small unexpected pleasure, then be sure not to touch a mouthful of it; and, if your circumstances are but low, you may upbraid him with his extravagance for buying what he can so little afford.

When your husband is absent, insist so strongly on a letter from him every post, that he shall often be put to the highest inconvenience to write, or will suffer great uneasiness from the thought of your being disappointed. The very first time you receive not the expected letter, make no allowances for the carelessness of servants, who carry letters to the post-house, or for twenty trifling incidents that may be the cause of your disappointment; but say that
you

you are sure some dreadful accident has happened. Then immediately hire a man and horse, and send him, if it be two hundred miles, to inquire after your dear husband's health; or you may get into a post-chaise, and go yourself. But should your worldly circumstances be such, as not to be in the least hurt by this expensive messenger; or should your husband be so situated, that your coming to him would be neither very perplexing nor inconvenient, then hire no such messenger; take no such journey; but stay and enjoy yourself in the place you are in; only fail not to write to him such a letter, as will heartily vex him, and keep him upon the fret, with the thoughts of your uneasiness, (whilst you are very cheerful and merry) till a post or two will clear up the matter to him, and he, poor man, is at last satisfied, that you are no longer miserable with your fears for his health and safety.

This practice of letter-writing, if properly managed, is one of the most fruitful branches of our trade; but seems too well known, to need more than this short hint upon that subject.

When your husband is from home, (but not far distant) although you should be in ever so good health, in ever so high spirits,

and should be enjoying yourself, in his absence, with a set of your own friends and acquaintance; yet the very instant he appears, throw a languidness into your countenance; let your voice grow small; complain of every ailment incident to the human body; and appear so perfectly dejected and low-spirited, that your fond husband will be under the utmost anxiety about you. Instead of finding his own house the seat of joy and gladness, and meeting with a cheerful companion there, to heighten his pleasures, and alleviate his cares, he will find his own spirits depressed; he will be obliged to stifle every cheerful incident he might have collected for your amusement; he must either give himself up to melancholy and discomfort at home, or he must seek relief by flight, and associating with his companions abroad. Should the latter be his choice, then the day is your own. You may, the moment his back is turned, resume your spirits, your good-humour, your gaiety, and make merry with your friends. You need not blush for the appearance this will make to them; for if your visitors are married females, it is ten to one, but they have, some of them, often practised the same themselves. Nor need you be apprehensive of the others for telling
 tales

tales upon you ; even altho' they should detest your odious pranks : for out of the many hundred (I will not say thousand) husbands, that have been served this trick, I ask if one single one was ever yet informed of this kind of pleasant behaviour in his wife ?

F I N I S.



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